

Aside from a slight shower early in the forenoon, it was a day made

(Continued on fifth page)

Kittery, August 9.
The ice supply at the Isles of Shoals is running short and ice is being carried there almost daily. J. Chester Cults of Kittery Point is supplying a good part of it. No ice has been harvested this year south of Cape Cod and nearly the whole amount in use comes from Maine.
Norfolk Baltimore Washington

Miss Edna Williamson of Norridge
week, Conn., is the guest of her aunt
Mrs. D. M. Brown at Jones avenue

Freight No. 248, in charge of Conductor Powers and Engineer Knight, which left this city for Boston at 9.42 Wednesday night, was wrecked on Newburyport bridge by a rear end collision, in which the regular train was run into by an extra ice train, in charge of Conductor Pike and Engineer Falkins, on the east end of the bridge.

The steam engineering department has required two floor and vice and one all-around machinist.

Lieut. Comdr. S. S. Robison has gone from Washington to League Island and to assume his duties as navigating officer of the cruiser Tennessee. He has been wireless telegraph expert in the bureau of equipment for the last two years, and as navigator of the Tennessee he will be the wireless expert of whatever squadron his vessel may become a part.

The armored cruiser Washington has been put into commission at League Island navy yard. After the unfurling of the commission pennant and the Union Jack, Capt. J. T. Adams, briefly addressed his crew. As the Captain finished his speech three cheers for the Washington came from the Tennessee, lying 1 yards away, with its crew, clad white, manning the rail.

AND THE COW CAME BACK

The Joys of Home Lured Her Far
Too Strongly

A few days ago, a Mr. Junkins of York came here with a cow which was to sell in this city. The animal was more or less frisky, but the York man had no idea that thing would turn out as they did.

When he got to this city, he tied the animal up while he made a call in a store at the North End. When he came out, the bovine was missing and no amount of searching could find her.

Boss was on her way back home and in getting across the Noble's Island and Kiltery bridges she made record. When she arrived at the Noble's Island bridge, the gates were closed against her, but this did not count and away she went over the bars with a jump equal to that of a trained animal of the Barnum and Bailey show.

The next performance was at the tollgate and it opened the eyes of Tolltaker Falvey. He saw the coach coming at a rapid pace and quickly closed the gate. He had no sooner done this than she took to the road track and ran along the railroad bridge to the first trestle. She then made her way to the road bridge. Every effort to hold her up failed. She passed along through Kittery as by the houses on the road to York.

The cow went right home and was in the barn when her owner returned from Portsmouth.

Mr. Junkins says that he does not think that he will part with her now and if he does she will be sent away in a manner different from the last time he offered her for sale.

OUTING OF TOWN OFFICERS

The town officers of Rockingham county will have their second annual outing at Hampton Beach on Wednesday, August 22. There will be a meeting in Convention Hall to consider the plan of forming a permanent organization.

COMMODORE "DENNY" HERE

Commodore "Denny" Murphy, famous timekeeper of the Lincoln Athletic Club of Chelsea, Mass., and Mr. Dooley of the same city are guests in Portsmouth of James Ryan.

At East Jaffrey on Wednesday evening, Winston Churchill vigorously defended the newcomer, combating what is supposed to be the traditional New Hampshire prejudice against the citizen of a few years standing who enters public life.

said in part:

"If you ever thought of it, the welfare of a state depends not inconsiderably upon the new citizens who come to it, and upon their character and ability. If a man moves into another state, away from the place where he was born, he is usually either enterprising or shiftless or bad repute at home. A great deal has been said about the people who come to make Summer homes in New Hampshire, but I have heard very little about that continually increasing class of men like myself who have come to make their permanent residences here. Four new families of permanent residence have moved into Cornish and Plainfield this past Summer."

"Why do they come here from :
over the United States. Because,
a state of homes, it is unsurpassed.
If a man will travel from one end
this state to the other he will
amazed at the beauty and variety
its scenery.

"Now my friends, if a man is a good American, and reveres the constitution and honors the flag and wishes to do his duty as a citizen, it does not make any difference what state he embraces him. Isn't it natural that those who have become a citizen of New Hampshire, should take an interest, in common with other citizens, in the manner in which I am governed. It should not be worthy of the name of a citizen if I did not take an interest. And moreover I am convinced from what I have seen of the people of New Hampshire—and I have seen a great deal of them—that they are a broad minded people who welcome new citizens and encourage them to take an interest in government. There has been my experience with my neighbors, the farmers in Corns and Plainfield."

HAVE BEEN HERE

Two Vessels, Now in Trouble, Off
Visited This Port

Two vessels, the George V. Jord and Fillmore, recently in trouble, are well known at this port.

Jordan, coal laden from Bangor, arrived here Dec. 9, 1902 during a northwest blizzard, with her crew exhausted, sea blown away, cabins flooded and leaking, and was helped into port by tug and life savers. She is now ashore and probably a total loss on Police Rip off Cape Cod.

The Fillmore, which has just turned up at Machias after a hard experience in the fog, frequently brings lumber to this port for Thomas Call. On her last visit to this port last Fall, she fouled the schooner Madder in the lower harbor and lost her mainsail.

Both vessels are commanded by Mitchell. Harrington, Me. men.

THE WEATHER FOR TOMORROW

(Special to The Herald)
Washington, August 9—Show
are indicated for Friday, with fr
winds, mostly east.

It looks as if there would be handtub play-out.

THESE ARE SATISFACTORY. IF WE CAN JUDGE BY THEIR SELLING.

AUGUST CLEARANCE PRICES ARE MARKED ON

THESE ARE OF FINE WHITE MUSLIN.

White Peter Pan Waists marked down to\$1.00 and \$1.50

VICTIM CLAIMED

By Merrimac River At Newburyport

JOSEPH COTE DROWNED ON WEDNESDAY

Amesbury Man On Pleasure Trip Finds Watery Grave

BODY RECOVERED BY POLICE OFFICER JOSEPH SARGENT

Newburyport, Aug. 8.—Joseph Cote, thirty-two years old, of Amesbury was drowned in the Merrimac River here between half past four and five o'clock this afternoon. His body was recovered by Officer Joseph Barrett of the Newburyport police force about half past five.

Cote came to this city early in the afternoon in a rowboat with two friends. The men separated on arrival here and agreed to meet on Market square at half past four. The others were at the rendezvous at the appointed time, but Cote did not put in an appearance.

The two men grew tired of waiting and walked to the dock at which they had left their boat, thinking that their friend might be waiting for them there. Upon their arrival at the dock they saw a hat, covered with green slime, floating on the surface of the water, with one of the ears of the boat. They secured the hat, which they recognized as that of Cote, the name of an Amesbury dealer on the band inside removing all doubt.

Convinced that their companion had been drowned, they hastened to the police station and City Marshal Latime, accompanied by Officer Barrett, at once drove to the dock with the marshal's team, taking a grappling iron with them. The fact that the tide had not carried away the unfortunate man's hat and the ear convinced the officers that Cote had not long been in the water.

Under the direction of Marshal Latime, Officer Barrett lowered the iron. It caught in the clothing of the drowned man almost at once and the body was drawn to the dock. Life was extinct and the body was delivered to an undertaker.

Cote leaves a wife and two children in Amesbury.

It is a coincidence that about a year ago a brother of Cote was drowned a short distance above Newburyport at The Narrows and not long before that another brother met death in the same way.

Today's fatality was the second within a week here.

AT THE RESORTS

It ms From Places Of Summer Sojourn In This Vicinity

Rye North Beach

The following are recent arrivals at the Ocean Wave:

C. C. Milton and family, Worcester, Mass.; F. N. Currier and family, Newark, N. J.; Miss T. W. Trowbridge, Newton, Mass.; Mrs. J. T. Cawkins, Providence, R. I.; Miss Ida Mahoney, Cambridge, Mass.; Mrs. C. E. E. Uscher, Miss Anna Uscher, Miss Edith Uscher, Montreal, Canada; Mrs. C. Lightfoot, Miss Lightfoot, Miss E. Lightfoot, Fouras, Miss Macdonald, Toronto, Canada; A. McArthur and family, Frederick H. Osgood, New York; W. Inman and son, Leicester, Boston; C. N. Scott, Worcester, Mass.; M. Ella F. Livingston, Lowell, Mass.; Mrs. J. L. Houser, J. B. Houser, Manchester; Miss Agnes English, Mrs. G. W. English, Montpelier, Vt.; Miss Ethel M. Haslam, Salem, Mass.; Miss Alice M. English, Montpelier, Vt.; Miss Blanche H. Harte, Chicago; Mrs. F. W. Willard, Miss Mary Willard, Miss Sarah Willard, Miss Corinne Willard, Toledo, O.; Charles E. Black, Mrs. C. E. Black, Worcester, Mass.; M. E. E. Black, Smith, Washington; Mr. and Mrs. William N. Stark, Worcester, Mass.; Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Tilly, Haverhill, Mass.; Mr. and Mrs. W. H. L. Clark, Miss P. Clark, Miss Taylor, North Mass.; Mr. and Mrs. S. Clark, Jr.

Boston; S. Walter Brown, Worcester, Mass.

The Ocean Wave is enjoying a full house, and has many guests in the nearby cottages.

A very delightful whist progressive was enjoyed by the guests of the Ocean Wave and cottagers on Thursday evening, August 2, conducted by Mrs. Savory of Springfield, Mass., and Mrs. A. H. Wilson, of Pittsburg, Pa.

Mrs. Nokes of Rye North Beach, will conduct a whist progressive at the Ocean Wave this evening.

W. S. Locke, and party from the Ocean Wave, recently enjoyed a delightful trip in the launch Pearl, manned by Capt. Berry of Little Harbor.

Hampton Beach

Big events are coming rapidly at Hampton Beach this season. On Tuesday, the Wear family had its reunion here, Wednesday was Amesbury day and for the rest of the month more outings are planned here than ever before. It is a big season, one of the highest on record.

The picnic of Christ Church parish, Portsmouth, is being held here today (Thursday).

Miss Nellie Easton of Exeter is at the Manchester House.

E. R. Castle, Newmarket, is a guest at the Ocean House.

Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Pace and family of Daping, Mr. Ida Baxter, Mrs. Lizzy Allard, Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Smith and family of Brentwood and Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Greenwood of Newmarket are registered at the Manchester House.

Miss C. Sutcliff, Miss L. Sawyer, A. Sully of Exeter and Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Currier of Newmarket are among the guests at the New Ham Hotel.

C. Ford, T. A. Ward, J. J. Wade and G. J. Roberts are from Portsmouth at the Ocean House.

York Beach

The services at the Catholic church, Star of the Sea, have called out great numbers this season. There were more than 500 worshippers there on Sunday. The day was marked by the appearance for the first time of the altar boys, the following participating in the services of Sunday: Leonard G. Gosh, John Holland, James Holland, Karl Cavannah, Harold Cavannah, Paul Cavannah, A. David and Francis Sullivan of Manchester, Donald and Lawrence Watson of Canada.

The Fairmount Hotel is to be sold at public auction next Monday forenoon at ten o'clock.

D. F. Long of Boston, a guest at Hotel Kensington, celebrated his birthday on Tuesday by a taily-ban party. The guests afterward took lunch at The Frisco, New York City.

Joseph A. Stringer of The Arcade was overcome by the heat on Tuesday, but has now fully recovered.

Koda Koyama of Tokio, Japan, a student at Waseda University, addressed a large audience at Young's Hotel on Tuesday evening. His subject was "The Customs, Life, Teachings and Customs of Japan." Some beautiful stereopticon views were shown.

The baseball team will play two games on Saturday, one with the Portsmouth team at Portsmouth and one here with South Berwick, the latter beginning at four o'clock in the afternoon. The South Berwick

same will be the deciding contest of a series of three.

Gross, the champion of York, was defeated by Young Barron of South Berwick in a mile race at the roller skating rink on Tuesday evening. Barron made the distance in four minutes, fifteen seconds.

Fifteen members of the Ladies' Whist Club of Somersworth enjoyed an outing at Long Beach on Tuesday.

SOUTH ELIOT

South Eliot, August 9.

Laura Hanson, wife of Albert Hanson, Jr., died at the home of her father, George W. Ireland of Eliot, early Monday morning, aged twenty-three years. She had been ill with a complication of diseases for several months and her death was not unexpected. She is survived by her husband, father and mother, and two sisters, Mrs. Harry Whirling and Miss Helen Ireland of Salem, Mass.

Mrs. Leon Cyr has returned to Lynn, Mass., after a visit to Miss Addie Knight.

Mr. and Mrs. Gage of Beverly, Mass., are passing several weeks with Mr. and Mrs. John Hillhouse.

There was no preaching service at the Advent Church on Sunday, the pastor, Rev. George W. Brown, being ill.

H. H. Foss was a visitor in Dix on Monday.

Mrs. Angie Riley and daughter Marguerite of Manchester are visiting Postmaster and Mrs. Harry L. Staples.

Patatoes show signs of rotting, owing to the excessive heat.

The motor boat which Samuel Nelson has built for his own use has had the engine installed and is now ready for use.

Mrs. Wesley Paul of Sumner, Mass., is visiting relatives in town.

A union picnic of the Methodist and Advent Sunday schools was held on Wednesday at Rosemont estate.

Mrs. Samuel Cole is visiting relatives in Oxford, Me.

Mrs. Samuel Elderly of Somersworth was the guest of Joseph B. Rendick and family recently.

Miss Luez L. Rendick has returned home from a visit to relatives in Hampton.

Mrs. Samuel Carline and infant daughter were the guests of her mother, Mrs. E. S. Paul, on Monday.

A MINSTREL FESTIVAL

On next Saturday evening, the stage of Music Hall will be the scene of a genuine old time minstrel festival, with George Primrose and his big minstrel company of comedians, singers, dancers and musicians, depicting negro life in the "land of cane and cotton." Mr. Primrose has for this season secured the best vocal talent available, together with an operatic orchestra of first class musicians and some of the best comedians and dancers in the minstrel realm.

The opening part of the big minstrel show will consist of two scenes, the first representing "ye old time" minstrel troupe with Sambo, Bones and Tambo and all the old time costumes and surroundings. It changes to a modern first part, wherein the entire company will take part in comic songs, ballads, jokes and repartee, in what is said to be the handsomest scenic interior imaginable.

IN YORK COUNTY

Republican Convention Was Held Yesterday

THE GATHERING WAS HARMONIOUS AND ENTHUSIASTIC

In one of the most interesting, enthusiastic and harmonious Republican conventions ever held in York county the following strong ticket was placed in nomination at Alfred on Wednesday:

For State Senators—John B. E. Tarter, Biddeford; Fred J. Allen, Sanford and Joseph W. Simpson, York.

For Register of Deeds—Howard Brackett, Cornish.

For County Treasurer—Palmer A. Twoombly, Kennebunkport.

For Sheriff George O. Athorne, Eliot.

For County Attorney—Fred A. Hobbs, South Berwick.

The convention brought together one of the most notable gatherings of Republicans from York county and other parts of the state that has gathered at Alfred for a long time.

Patatoes show signs of rotting, owing to the excessive heat. There was great enthusiasm and much interest manifested in all the proceedings and yet there was the utmost harmony in every action that was taken.

The greatest interest was aroused over the contest for the office of county attorney for which there were at one time five aspirants and four candidates a month almost time for the convention to open. Fred A. Hobbs of South Berwick, who has a branch office in Kittery, was the successful candidate, receiving the nomination on the third ballot.

OAK CASTLE MEETING

A New Master Of Records Was Chosen Last Evening

At the regular meeting of Oak Castle, No. 1, Knights of the Golden Eagle, held last evening, it was voted to have Wally's Crystalplex entertainment here in October.

Harrison O. Holt was elected master of records in the place of Willis B. Mathes, resigned.

SHARPEN YOUR LAWN MOWER

Now is the time to have your lawn mower overhauled and put in first class condition. Every mower is ground by a practical mechanic on an especially made machine, which leaves no guess work nor standing grass. All work will receive the same careful attention it did last year.

FRANK S. SEYMOUR.

FREIGHT WRECK LAST NIGHT

A freight wreck between this city and Newburyport held up the Bar Harbor express for some time last night.

WRITES NAME OFTEN.

Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Reynolds Kept Busy Affixing Signature to Documents.

"Jimmy" Reynolds, of Boston, assistant secretary of the treasury, is the champion long-distance signature writer of the Roosevelt administration. He writes his name oftener than any other man in any of the government departments, and as his signature is of the fancifully strenuous brand, he probably "slings more ink" affixing it to public documents than any other one "chief" in Washington.

Secretary Reynolds has beaten the signature signing record of Uncle Joe Cannon, who, as speaker of the house, has to sign every bill that passes. He has distanced Secretary Root, who has a short name of nine letters. Secretary Taft, another of the short name fellows, isn't in the same class with Mr. Reynolds. Even President Roosevelt doesn't sign his name as often as Secretary Reynolds.

The fountain pens that Secretary Reynolds has put out of business would fill a large waste basket. He uses a three day signing his mail, and while they are mended and used again eventually, their life is short and strenuous and their period of usefulness brief. He scorns the slow going "dip" pens.

"Jimmy" Reynolds has been assistant secretary of the treasury for nearly 15 months. In that time he has signed his name a trifle more than 100,000 times. He puts his name at the bottom of 300 carefully scanned documents or letters a day. Two messengers keep busy handling the papers.

"What they need in the treasury department," said Mr. Reynolds, recently, "is a Chinese official whose sole duty it shall be to sign all the mail. I am thinking of branching this subject. What a clutch a man would have having signing letters whose name was 'Ah Sin.' He could get through 4,000 letters and warrants an hour, or about 30,000 a day. That would be worth while. Then, too, there would be a great saving in ink."

Mr. Reynolds uses a bottle of fountain pen ink a day the year round. Last summer when the temperature was 100 under one of the treasury department electric fans, and Mr. Reynolds was simply delighted with the ball game article the Washingtons were putting up, and work was getting slack, 12,000 Indian warrants came in. They had to be signed. The other assistant secretaries were on their vacations, and "Jimmy" signed them, the whole 12,000. He lost 21 pounds and soured his disposition.

WANTED TO FIND OUT.

Statesman Had Doubts as to Whether Senator Riddleberger Was Able to Agree with Himself.

Senator Blackburn tells a story of the days when Riddleberger was a senator from Virginia, which recalls the late Senator Harris, of Tennessee. All these senators were then members of the committee on the District of Columbia, and there was a franchise bill of some kind pending, over which there was some contention. It was referred to a subcommittee, of which Riddleberger, Harris and two other senators were members. There were two reports. Riddleberger making the minority report.

The bill was referred to another committee, Riddleberger being the majority, and again he made a minority report. When the question came up as to what should be done with the bill Senator Harris said, in his precise and emphatic manner:

"Mr. Chairman, I move that this bill be again referred to a subcommittee, and that the subcommittee shall consist of the senator from Virginia. I make this suggestion in order to ascertain if the senator from Virginia can agree with himself."

Where He Drew the Line.

Congressman Stanley, of Kentucky, was discussing a certain measure when Mr. Gardner, of Michigan, interrupted with the remark: "The gentleman from Kentucky reflects on the appropriations committee." The man from the blue grass state replied with an air of profound courtesy: "The members of the committee are perhaps supersensitive. Because we differ with them is in no sense a reflection upon the committee. We accord to you proper energy and proper intelligence, but we deny you absolute, infinite wisdom."

Secretary "Boarded" Dog.

Miss Irma Shaw, daughter of the secretary of the treasury, is a great dog fancier. She is at present abroad with her mother and recently purchased in London a fine young bull terrier. She shipped it to Washington and for a time the secretary had a wonderful time looking after the animal. "Finally," he says, "I decided it would be cheaper to pay some one to take care of the blasted thing and now I have agreed to pay \$7.50 a week for it until my daughter returns and takes it off my hands."

Senator Known as Peacemaker.

Concerning the junior senator from Massachusetts a correspondent writes: "Crane slips silently about with his quiet smile, smoothing down difficulties and rubbing the fur on the animals the right way. His motto is: 'Blessed are the peacemakers,' and his patron saint is Henry Clay, who was known in his day as the compromiser. What Crane really ought to be is chief justice of an international court of arbitration. There would be no more war."

Pleasant and Thrifty Custom.

New Zealand young women who are engaged profit by a pleasant little custom which shortly follows their engagement and solves one of the problems of setting up housekeeping. Each of the girl's friends gives a tea in her honor and on the invitations writes in the corner "china," "books," or some similar words. Each guest attending brings a book or whatever is called for, and a popular girl finds herself in the possession of a handsome equipment as a result of these various teas, at each of which the articles named are changed.

Corollary of a Child.

During the course of a little sermon on morals at a Sunday school the instructor said: "An excellent way, children, when you are in doubt as to whether a thing is right or wrong is to follow the rule never to do anything which you would be ashamed to have the whole world see." Home from the school rushed one small pupil in high glee. "Mamma," he said, as soon as he found his mother: "I'm never to take any more cold baths in chilly weather. Teacher says it's wrong."

Commercial New Zealand.

The boys and girls of New Zealand must have singularly commercial minds, if a letter written by one young New Zealander, and quoted in an English paper, is typical. This boy writes enthusiastically of the achievements of a certain football team, the All Blacks, and then observes seriously that the premier is very proud of the victories, which "are a splendid advertisement for New Zealand mutton and butter."

Flower That Has No Root.

There is a plant in Chili and a similar one in Japan called the "flower of the air." It is so called because it appears to have no root, and is never fixed to the earth. It twines round a dry tree or a sterile rock. Each shoot produces two or three flowers like a fly—white, transparent and odoriferous. It is capable of being transported 600 to 700 miles and vegetates as it travels suspended on a twig.

THE BEST PRESCRIPTION FOR Biliousness, Liver Complaint, Indigestion, Constipation, Sick Headache, Nausea, Giddiness, Flatulency, Jaundice, etc.

SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS

"Live the Liver"

Used over Seventy Years the strongest testimonial to their reliability. They make, and keep you well—no need to take them continuously.

Purely Vegetable. Absolutely Harmless. For sale everywhere. 25 cents a box, or by mail.

Dr. J. H. Schenck & Son Philadelphia, Pa.

Decorations for Weddings

—AND—

Flowers Furnished For All Occasions.

FUNERAL DESIGNS A SPECIALTY.

CAFSTICK'S, ROGERS STREET.

Admission 25 Cents—Tickets on sale at Hall Box Office at seven o'clock on the night of the match.

Championship Match—Frank Jones Brewing Co. vs. Portsmouth Brewing Co., Peirce Hall, Monday Evening, Aug. 13th. Dancing after the match.

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BAPTIZING WITH BLOOD

Manner in Which Old World Rulers Granted Constitution.

HISTORY OF CONFLICTS

Hungary and Japan Won Theirs by Voluntary Concession of the Crown—Many Monarchs Preferred Abdication Rather Than Conform to Altered Conditions.

As a general rule, national constitutions are baptized with blood, says the Pittsburgh Dispatch. A few—very few indeed—have been granted voluntarily by monarchs far-sighted enough to appreciate the impossibility of stemming for all time the ever-rising tide of democracy, and who have deemed it politic to spread the sails of their dynasty to windward, and to endeavor to ride on the crest of those waves of popular opinion which they were powerless to resist. In other cases again, the constitution has been built up by a long series of concessions, spread over hundreds of years, and obtained by the people from the reluctant crown through statecraft, popular pressure and sometimes through purchase. For there are several instances in history where kings have traded away prerogatives of the crown to the nation in return for money needed for dynastic purposes, or for purely selfish pleasure. The English patchwork constitution may be described as being of this particular order.

It was in the year 1848 that most of these constitutions, thus engendered in blood, first came into actual operation. True, the people of well-nigh every nation of continental Europe had been promised rights of self-government at the close of the Napoleonic wars in the second decade of the nineteenth century. But these pledges were ignored by the monarchs mainly through the influence of that so-called Holy Alliance, which had the effect of calling into existence the Monroe doctrine, and it was not until 1848, when a revolutionary wave swept all over Europe, that the substitution of government by will of the people took the place of that of despotism by right divine. Some of the sovereigns made a strong fight for what they considered to be their sacred prerogatives and called upon their troops to fire upon the people. In Vienna they butchered the cabinet ministers and drove the imperial family from the city. In Paris they pillaged the royal palace of the Tuilleries and frightened King Louis Philippe so that, abandoning his throne, he concealed his identity with blue spectacles and a wig and fled to England under the assumed name of Smith. At Berlin hundreds of citizens were shot down by the troops before the kind and somewhat weak King Frederick William IV. issued a proclamation disclaiming responsibility for what had occurred, disavowing the action of the military and granting the popular demand for a full-fledged constitutional government. At Turin King Charles Albert of Sardinia yielded not without a struggle, the "Statute Fondamentale del Regno" which is today the constitution of United Italy.

Among the countries that can boast of having received their constitutions by the voluntary concession of the crown are Japan and Hungary. Japan's constitution, which is of the most modern and liberal description was promulgated in February, 1899, when the Mikado voluntarily surrendered his autocracy, based upon the popular belief in his sacred attributes and semi-divine origin to his subjects. This was done without any demand whatsoever on their part. It was not even asked for in the native press or from the platform. It was a movement wholly of his own initiative, made, of course, after due consultation with the most trusted statesmen of his empire, and has had the effect which he intended, namely, of contributing to the prestige of the nation abroad and to the development of the progress and enlightenment, as well as of the industrial, commercial and intellectual activity of the people. True, there had been a revolution in Japan some twenty years previously, but it was a revolution which had for its object, not the conquest of any rights of self-government, but the restoration to the throne of the autocratic temporal power, of which it had been robbed by the usurpation of the Shogun. Japan is an amazing country, difficult as ever of comprehension to the foreigner, especially if he does not happen to have resided for some length of time in the Orient. But one of the most surprising things in its history of the last half century has been the popular revolution in favor of the restoration of the most absolute despotism to the Emperor and then the latter's unasked-for concession to his subjects 20 years later of a most liberal constitution, with legislative forms of government and the surrender of his autocracy to the people.

Strange Pledges.
London pawn brokers are frequently asked to take strange things in pawn. The other day a Holborn pawnbroker lent \$100 on a fine horse, which one of his daughters rode until it was redeemed. The same pawn broker once took in pledge a medical chest of poisons that were strong enough to kill 10,000 men. It was, however, a valuable deposit, as some of the poisons were very rare. A Kensington (England) pawn broker lent a sum of money on a number of autograph of dead celebrities.

CONCESSIONS BY RAILROADS.

Passengers Free in Ireland—Baths for Employees in Russia.

The news that the Belfast and Northern Counties railway of Ireland has offered free travelling for ten years to proprietors or tenants of new houses along its line between Belfast and Lough Larnie has been widely commented upon, says London Tit-Bits.

One of the chief grievances of male travellers has been the invasion by ladies of smoking compartments. The writer has noticed that the Midland Company has recently labelled a number—possibly all—of their smoking compartments, "Smokers only."

French railway carriages standing higher from the platform than ours do, it has long been a source of complaint on the part of ladies and invalids that they were most difficult to enter or descend from. The Paris, Lyons & Mediterranean Company is remedying this matter by the provision of portable steps for the convenience of those who are not abled. These steps are a yard in breadth and covered with thick carpet. The employees are directed to place them at the disposal of anyone who asks for them.

Another most excellent regulation which has recently come into force on French lines and which our own companies would do well to copy is to the effect that any first or second-class passenger travelling with valuables, such as specie, important documents, jewelry, paintings or the like, may have a compartment reserved for him either by paying the price of a single ticket or by the payment of a charge calculated on a weight ten times that of the package.

If the weight of the object or package exceeds a certain fixed amount a whole truck is placed at the disposal of its guard, and he is then allowed to travel free on condition that he keeps guard over his property and relieves the company of all responsibility.

Russia is not usually supposed to be particularly up to date in any respect, yet there is one line at least, the Kursk-Charkov-Sebastopol, which has shown that its methods are very far removed from those of barbarism. The company has built a travelling bath for use along the line by all their employees and their families. The bath consists of two cars connected with each other by a covered way. One contains baths fitted with hot and cold water; the other consists of dressing rooms. The travelling bath is moved along from one station to another according to a regular schedule, and remains there for so many hours, during which time the employees and their families can use it free of charge.

Certain American railways, especially the South Florida and other Southern lines, carry clergymen in the dress of their profession free of charge. This is a most valuable concession to the clergy, whose parishes are in some cases as large as an English county. The late Episcopal Bishop of South Florida once told the writer that his average yearly journeying by rail within his own diocese was 4,000 to 5,000 miles.

Man's Weaker Half of Body.

The popular belief is that the left side is weaker than the right, and, as in all popular beliefs, there is much truth in this. In most cases, says the Grand Magazine, the right arm is decidedly stronger than the left, the bones are larger and the muscles more vigorous.

When we come to consider the lower limbs, however, we find a precisely opposite state of affairs; the left leg is stronger than the right in the great majority of cases. This want of symmetry is noticeable all through the body. Nine times out of ten we see better with one eye than with the other, and hear better with the left than with the right ear, or vice versa.

Not only so, an injury to the body—a burn or a cut, for instance—causes more pain on one side than it would were it inflicted on the other. Even diseases attack one side on their first onset in preference to the other. Eczema, varicose veins, sciatica, and even tuberculosis begin, invariably, to manifest themselves on our weaker side. A blistering plaster, too, will provoke an eruption only if applied to the left side.

The simplest way, apparently, of discovering which is our weaker side is to observe which side we lie upon by preference when in bed, as it is certain that we will instinctively adopt the attitude which is most agreeable, or, rather, which causes the least inconvenience; in other words, we will lie upon the side the muscles of which, being more vigorous, are less sensible to the pressure upon them of the weight of the body.

Statistics and observation go to prove that in about three cases out of four it is the left side which is the weaker, thus giving reason to the popular dictum. Curiously enough, however, pneumonia, it has been noticed, unlike most diseases, usually attacks at first the right—that is to say, the stronger side of the body.

Starving Russian Students.
Many of the 1,500 Russian students in Paris are said to be starving owing to the stoppage of the remittances which they have been accustomed to receive from their relatives at home. Most of them have been receiving \$15 a month, but many have lived on as little as \$10.

"Tain't nuff to look a gift horse in the mouth; better turn him wrong side out and see how he's lined," *Harper's Weekly*.

NEW YORK'S GOVERNMENT

One Years Expenses Double the Value Country's Gold Output.

LONDON RUN CHEAPER

Salaries Increasing—Spends Four Times More Than Chicago—Money Spent for Civic Purposes Would Pay for Many Federal Departments—Great Load of Interest.

What New York is spending this year on local government is double the value of all the fine gold produced in the country. It is sufficient to build all the projected fortifications, maintain the enlarged army, support the legislative, judicial and executive departments of the federal establishment and have enough left to buy the Danish West Indies, says S. D. North, director of American census, in the New York Herald.

It costs to run this city nearly three times what it costs to run London, notwithstanding that London has a third more people. No city in this country is so expensive to operate, per capita, except Boston.

In preparing statistics of American cities, he remarked that the per capita cost of government was greater in larger than in small cities. If that were true, comparison of per capita cost would have no value. His own calculations show that it is only in the case of New York that there prevails such a paradox or that the more people a community has the more each member must pay for living in it.

On the one hand there is Boston. With about a sixth of New York's population Boston people pay for certain services twice what a New York citizen does. On the other hand, there are Chicago, London, Philadelphia and Tokio. All are cities of the first class, and every one operates its departments at considerably less for each inhabitant than New York does. The excuse that New York is new does not account for the difference. It is not much newer than Tokio and a great deal older than Chicago.

New York salaries generally were about five-eighths of the budget before they were jacked up in 1905 as a campaign preliminary. Now they must be three-quarters, notwithstanding that the budget has been meantime increased \$6,000,000. It takes no more money to govern London than New York pays in salaries, yet London is fully one-third larger.

New York would make only two Chicago, but our total expenses are four times greater. Chicago's public safety service costs a mere \$93,723, to our \$1,108,373. Her highways and sanitation are maintained for \$2,857,625, while we, with only twice her population and a smaller territory, expend on these departments \$11,547,335.

There are suspicious differences in the relative cost of policemen, firemen and executive offices. What constitutes the mayoralty office in the two first cities of America is put down as costing:

New York, \$213,089, of which \$171,146 is for salaries; Chicago, \$87,846, of which the salary part is \$61,319.

New York would make only five Glasgows, but that city, which has been studied as a model by all recent municipal reformers, gets along with what we pay Commissioner Woodbury just for cleaning streets. In other words, a municipality one-fifth our size so conducts itself as to be regarded as a criterion without spending one-twelfth the money.

Interest on the city debt is no small part of the city expenses. Nearly one-seventh of the direct income of the city in 1905 or \$15,296,515, are for the payment of interest. For the payment of interest on bonds issued during the year and for the payment of the principal and interest of short term revenue bonds which the city is compelled to issue in anticipation of the receipt of taxes \$5,896,100 more is required. The redemption of small bond issues made in the outlying districts of the city before consolidation will bring this total up to \$7,430,992. For the payment of instalments on the other bonds the sum of \$5,226,199 is set aside. So there is an expenditure of about \$28,000,000 for the payment of interest and instalments on the principal of the city debt, to be raised from taxation.

On population basis the cost of government in 1903 was \$28.71 each person. In 1905 it was \$29.09 each person. These calculations do not take in the interest on bond issues for public improvements or for anticipating the collection of taxes, which would swell the figures a lot. Taking a longer period, it is found that in the first year of consolidation the per capita cost was \$22.89, while for 1906 the allowed per capita appropriation was \$29.09; otherwise, an increase for each person of \$6.20 for this current year over what it was for eight years ago.

Sultan of Turkey's Pets.
The Sultan of Turkey has a great collection of canaries. He chooses them by the length of time they sing without stopping. Recently he paid a very high price for an English canary, which sang without a stop for 20 minutes by the Sultan's watch.

London's Vegetarians.
London has vegetarians who go to the extreme of refusing to wear shoes that have the "animal taint" of leather. They wear shoes made of rubber, canvas and "bright American cloth."

LOSS OF MATTER WITH ODORS.

Interesting Experiments Conducted By a French Chemist.

It has long been known that odorous bodies part slowly with their substance in giving out their characteristic smells, even when they are apparently non-volatile; but the delicacy of the necessary measurements has hitherto prevented exact determination of this loss of weight. These measurements have recently been effected by the celebrated French chemist, Berthelot, who recently gave the Paris Academie des Sciences the particulars of a series of experiments made by him.

"The object of the experiment was to determine how much a strongly odorous material loses in weight by the exhalation on which the spreading of its odor depends. It will be readily understood that the measurements necessary to determine the desired facts must be of extreme delicacy, and this has been the reason why previous efforts in this direction have been failures. Incidentally, Berthelot had determined that a gram of iodoform lost in one hour one-millionth part of its weight. At this rate, the stuff would lose in one year 8,760 millionths, or less than one-hundredth part of a milligram (about 1-7,000 of a grain), and, therefore, it would require more than a hundred years (to be more accurate, over 114 years) for one single milligram of that substance to be used up in odorous emanations alone. When one remembers the pungent efficacy of that odor, one cannot but be astounded at the fact. Those remarkable figures are, however, far surpassed, when the savant comes to consider musk, the loss of which, in the same length of time, is far less, or in the neighborhood of only one-thousandth part of the same. So small, indeed, is it, that any degree of absolute accuracy in its determination is out of the question. In this connection, we would say that Berthelot has devised a process by which it is possible, using the facts which he has determined in this direction, to detect minute falsifications in odiferous bodies.

"In considering the statement made in regard to musk, we are reminded of a fact related by those who have visited the mosque of St. Sophia, at Constantinople. It is related that when the walls of the celebrated edifice were in process of construction, a large amount of musk, the contributions of hundreds of pious pilgrims, was mixed in with the mortar used in the masonry, and after the lapse of a thousand and more years, the odor of the substance is yet plainly discernible. Especially is this the case with those to whom it is disagreeable, and to those who enter the building on a damp 'muggy' day."

Studying the Turquoise.

The goddess of turquoise and the turquoise mines in old Arabia are the things Prof. Petrie, the English archaeologist, has been studying. As a member of a scientific exploring party he spent several months among the mountain ranges of the Sinai district of old Arabia, on a stretch of level ground some 2,300 feet above sea level. There they pitched their tents, accompanied by thirty workmen and the native chief of the district. At the top levels was the sandstone in which were caverns worked by parties of ancient Egyptians for turquoise. Some tablets still remaining showed that those parties were carefully selected and carried on their labors systematically. Here, in this desert region, to which supplies of food and water had to be brought from a long distance, the men mined in companies of 500 or 600. The usual time for the search was from December to March. One expedition had conveyed to it daily something like five tons of food. The caverns themselves were examples of patient industry. The famous temple of the goddess of turquoise to whom the workers did homage, was 250 feet long and contained a range of chambers or courts. From one of the tablets it appeared that a certain expedition went out of the recognized season. But its labors were successful and were therefore duly acknowledged with great gratitude to the patron goddess. Of the ancient inscriptions 250 have been copied. They have an important bearing on the age of the turquoise expeditions, long before the birth of Christ, as well as on the Semitic form of worship in vogue before the establishment of Judaism.

Fortunes Left by Famous Actors.
Some interesting facts concerning the relation between stage fame and wealth are noted in Harper's Weekly, apropos of the probate of the will of Sir Henry Irving, the gross value of whose estate was over \$100,000. Those who contribute to the entertainment of the public, says the writer, whether as managers or performers, although sometimes they earn large incomes, seldom leave at death large fortunes. Constant advertisement, direct and indirect, is deemed essential to their business, and is costly. They are expected to be lavish in their generosity, and to whenever asked in the cause of charity performances which they cannot afford to give. Among the fortunes left by famous members of the theatrical profession may be named in round numbers the following: Wilson Barrett, \$150,000; Edwin Booth, \$120,000; Sir Augustus Harris, \$115,000; William Terriss, \$65,000; Fred Leslie, \$80,000; Dan Leno, \$55,000; (Leno was said to have earned \$500 a week); Jennie Lind, \$200,000—which is believed to be the largest sum ever left by public entertainer.

EDUCATION OF THE NEGRO

Booker T. Washington's Analysis of Existing Conditions.

WAS FORMERLY CIVILIZED

Patience and Charity Will Do Much to Improve Him—Changes Which Have Made Impressions—Must Remain in the South—Intense Religious Sentiments.

Booker T. Washington, president of Tuskegee Institute in discussing the Negro Problem, said: "Within a few centuries the American negro has experienced three distinct changes: First, he was torn from his African home; second, he was introduced into American slavery; and lastly, was made a full-fledged American citizen."

"Most people in considering the American negro, overlook the fact that he had a civilization before being brought into America. True, it was not a European civilization, but nevertheless, it was one which was in a high degree creditable. Those who have touched the African most closely testify almost uniformly that before he is touched or unspooled by contract with the lower elements of Western civilization, there is a certain rude honesty practiced among the interior tribes that demands at once the respect of all who come in contact with them. It is very seldom, for example, that there is any stealing among those untouched and unspooled aborigines. There is a strict form of government, which recognizes the authority of the king, or chief, and of the head of the family. Their legal practices, as seen through the operations of their courts, would do credit to a much more highly civilized people. Crime is strictly but legally punished. While in most cases they are a polygamous people, at the same time polygamy is strictly regulated by law, and every one who violates the sanctity of family life is punished by death."

"One can scarcely find, anywhere in the world, among any class of people, those who have more regard for the sacredness of the home than is true of these Africans. Not only this, but they are not heathens in the usual sense. They recognize and worship the same God that we recognize and worship, but their methods of coming into contact with the Divine Being are different."

"One element most strongly emphasized through their religious teachings is, strict and unquestionable obedience to those who are in authority, whether it be authority to the king, or chief, or the head of the family."

"When I make these statements, it is difficult for the average American to appreciate their truth, because we who live in this country never feel quite sure that another individual is truly civilized unless he speaks the English language, eats American food, wears American clothing, and worships in the same manner that we worship Him. It was out of this civilization to which I have referred that the American negro sprang."

"For over two hundred years, during the period of American slavery, he was engaged in unlearning much that he had learned in his native country, and at the same time learning many things which he was not taught in Africa. At the end of slavery, freedom found him not a full-fledged African, nor a full-fledged American citizen."

"During the years that have elapsed since freedom, we have been engaged in large measure in finding a better and safer basis for the negro's development. We are trying to use all that was best in his life as a slave, and all that that is best in his surrounding as a free man."

"Now, as to the future: During the last quarter of a century, a few definite things in the life of my race, in my opinion, have been settled. First, we have decided as to our future abode. The masses of our people have made up their minds that they are going to live in the Southern States, and it is there that we are to work out our salvation. Since this is true, it becomes part of the duty, not only of the Southern white man, but the Northern white man, to help the negro to make of himself the very highest and best type of citizen. In order to do this he must be given every opportunity to get upon his feet that the Constitution, and the laws of our country guarantee to him. It should be a part of the duty of every black man, whether living in the North or the South, through his patience, his persistence, his courage, his usefulness to his neighbor, to make his presence not only bearable, but desirable."

"It should be a part of the duty of the white man to constantly bear in mind that the negro came into this country through no fault of his own, and that in proportion as the negro receives ill treatment, in that same degree is the white man's civilization weakened and degraded, but in proportion as he reaches out his hand and helps to lift the negro up into the highest type of citizenship, that he is not only aiding the weaker race, but is strengthening himself in the eyes of the world."

There are nearly 23,000,000 horses in European Russia. No other country in the world has so many horses as Russia.

A bee, unladen, will fly 40 miles an hour, but one returning to the hive laden with honey does not travel faster than 12 miles an hour.

His Poetic Head.



"He's proud of being premature! gray. He thinks that kalsomine of feet over his ears makes him look poetic."

"Well, it does remind me of a poem."

"What poem?"

"When the Frost is on the Pumpkin."—Cleveland Leader.

Point of View.
"Say, constable, when is that fellow goin' ter git arrested fer fast drivin'?"

"Wall, at the rate he's goin' now, I calculate about the time he strikes the barn."

What Causes Cures.



"Jas Bixton much faith in homoeopathy?"

"I should say so. Last summer when he had an attack of hay fever he married a grass widow."

Motherly Advice.



Daughter—What! Marry Mr. Richman, that old fool. Never! I hate him! I loathe him!

Mother—But, my child, you can say all that to him after you're married to him.—Fliengende Blaetter.

What He Knew.

Pa—He won't hurt you. Don't you know that little dogs that bark don't bite, Tommy?

Tommy—Yes, father. I know that, but does the little dog know it?—Ally Sloper's Half-Holiday.

Hurt His Feelings.



She—Am I the first girl you have ever kissed?

He—Why? Do I go about it like an amateur?

The Saying of Solomon.
Never go into business with relatives. They'll skin you even if you get St. Peter for doorkeeper and the Recording Angel for the bookkeeper!

Beware of false profits! A penny overcharged may cause you to lose a dollar customer.

When you hear a man say, "Do others before they do you," look out for him! He is one of the evil-doers!—American Magazine.

MUSIC HALL

F. W. HARTFORD, MANAGER

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THURSDAY, AUGUST 9, 1906.

THE NEXT GOVERNOR'S COUNCIL.

The make-up of the next governor's council is already partially settled by the politicians. In this, the First District, Hon. Stephen S. Jewett of Laconia is a prominent candidate. Mr. Jewett was Speaker of the House in 1895, a member in 1897, and a senator in 1899.

In the Second District former County Treasurer W. H. C. Pollansby of Exeter has no opponent. In the Third District the name of Hon. Bertram Ellis, former President of the Senate, and last year a member of the House and chairman of its most important committee, has been suggested, but it is believed that Mr. Ellis will accept instead an important office in the Legislature next year. If Mr. Ellis does not take the office from the Third District, the choice will almost certainly be former Mayor H. B. Viall of Keene.

In the Fourth District the only candidate is Hon. James G. Fellows of Pembroke, formerly a State Senator.

In the Fifth District there appears to be a contest. Here Hon. Frank P. Brown of Whitefield, formerly a State Senator, and Frank G. McKillips of Groveton are opponents. Mr. McKillips has had experience in the Legislature.

The choice in at least two districts thus seems to be assured in advance.

THE TOMB OF PETER

An open letter signed by a person calling himself "Marcellus of the Stones" has aroused the Catholic world by calling on Pope Pius X to open the tomb of St. Peter and put an end for all time to the gossip current that no such tomb exists where the famous monument of Michael Angelo rises.

This letter has been translated into every tongue and cautiously distributed. Copies of it recently reached New York and in a late copy of the Freeman's Journal, edited by Father Lambert, the full text appeared, together with a letter from Father Grisar, the Jesuit archaeologist.

Marcellus contends that there is no tomb, and never has been any; or, if there is, that it has been desecrated. Father Grisar, Prof. Marucchi and Monsignor Barnes, men of unquestioned brilliancy, agree with Marcellus that, in the interest of science, the tomb should be opened.

Prof. Marucchi writes sustaining the claim that the tomb still exists, declaring that there could have been but two occasions when the desecration could have taken place.

"The first was in 846," he says, "during the invasion of the Saracens, and the second in 1527 during the sack of Rome." He develops a series of arguments which show that St. Peter's resting place was left intact after both events, which culminated in Bononni's and Borgia's accounts, based on the narration of Torrigio, of how Clement VIII. in 1598 saw the apostle's urn still closed and surrounded by its gold cross which the Saracens or the sackers would hardly have left behind them had they seen it, and how the same Pontiff ordered that the precious relics should

be left in the same place 'vetustissimum aram intamam.' Father Grisar in closing his letter, says: "Not only you and I and Signor Marcellus delle Pietrevecchie, but the Holy See wants the truth, full and entire in all things," and declares that excavation should be made in the interest of science.

Annually for fifteen centuries hundreds of thousands of Catholics have knelt by what they believed to be the tomb of Peter. The Popes themselves have prayed there for light in governing the affairs of the church. The pallions sent to archbishops have been first set near this supposedly sacred spot. The demand that the tomb be opened and all doubt set at rest comes as something of a shock, after all these years of seeming certainty.

BIRDS' EYE VIEWS

In the freezing days of Winter, However things may turn, You'll never miss the woodpile While the coal holds out to burn.

Speaking of accidents, who ever heard of a mother-in-law with the lock-jaw?

King Alfonso has become a golf enthusiast. Let's see; what is the Spanish for "fore"?

An English physician says women who are silent are never wrinkled. This is no doubt a fake to impose on the unquiet sex.

Sixty thousand glass milk jars in Rhode Island have been found to be of short measure. How many are of full measure even in this state?

Dogs, cattle, horses and people are reported from the Bay state as afflicted with hydrophobia. It wouldn't be so surprising to learn that they were 'crazy with the heat.'

When the Philippine bonds are sold, bidders will be required to deposit one per cent. of the amount of their bids. No chance to get rich on the strength of a postage stamp in this case.

Harry Lehr smashed the camera of a photographer who attempted to snap him. He evidently just can't get over the simian ways acquired by him at that famous Newport monkey dinner.

Former Governor Francis of Missouri is having erected a drinking fountain in his native Kentucky town. In order to earn the full gratitude of his people, he should see to it that the fountain bubbles bourbon.

Senator Gallinger of New Hampshire indignantly denies the report that he has fallen into the habit of swearing through associating with Speaker Cannon. Meanwhile "Uncle Joe" is yet to be heard from on the subject.—Portland Advertiser.

"Uncle Joe" being speaker of the House, and not of the Senate, it is hard to see why Senator Gallinger should have to associate with the orally sinit Illinoisian, whom, of course, he did not mention in his letter of denial.

The English tailor who came over to design new uniforms for the members of our army says American soldiers make a better military appearance than the English, German or French warriors. If somebody will hasten to assure us that our soldiers are finer looking than the Japs our confidence will be fully restored.—Manchester Mirror.

Ethnologists and observation assure us that the Mongolian who was superior to the Caucasian was never yet born. The Caucasian will always prove the better man in the long run, but Kuropatkin's soldiers didn't run quite long enough.

EDITION DE LUXE

Of Biography Of Late Mayor Collins Received By Mr Bartlett

General Manager E. B. Bartlett of the Frank Jones Brewing Company has received a copy of an edition de luxe of the biography of Gen. Patrick A. Collins, late mayor of Boston, written by M. P. Curran. It is one of a limited edition of 100, intended for distribution among the personal friends of Gen. Collins. It is a magnificently bound and printed volume and a splendid memorial to the dead mayor.

Mayor Collins was a man highly esteemed in this city and his many friends here will be glad to know that his memory has been so appropriately honored.

Secure your seats early for the appearance of the Primrose Minstrels at Music Hall on Saturday evening. Seats went on sale today.

HON. W. E. CHANDLER

Adds A forcible Letter To Rev. Thomas Chalmers

Hon. William E. Chandler has replied to an open letter from Rev. Thomas Chalmers of Manchester in his usual forcible manner as follows: Waterloo, Aug. 7, 1906.

My Dear Mr. Chalmers:—Your recent public letter would have been answered immediately if business had not called me to Washington for a fortnight. I accept as strong your reasons for supporting Mr. Pillsbury. I would have favored his nomination if he had been more pronounced for political reform. But he only said he was against "the political trust" without naming the men (except Mr. Putney) and he put forth no platform except hostility to extravagance in state expenditures. His political relations with Mr. Streeter, the railroad free pass agent, disturbed me. I now believe Mr. Pillsbury's desire for full reform to be sincere; and next to Mr. Churchill I prefer him as a candidate—unless indeed Gen. Gale, who is also a true reformer and independent politician, can be made formidable; which, I fear, is not the case.

In view of the situation as it stands today all Republicans (not already so committed to other candidates that they cannot honorably change) who wish to destroy the present railroad domination of both political parties in New Hampshire with its attendant corruptions and moral demerits and to so reform the Republican party in state and nation that it may be voted into power in the capitol in 1906 and in the White House in 1908 should sustain the New Hampshire Club movement and endeavor to nominate Mr. Churchill for governor.

But the object of this letter is to say to you and other reformers that the task of making a respectable showing in the state convention is a difficult one. So far as I know, the Pillsbury and Churchill movements will be prosecuted only by fair and honest methods. But against them will be arrayed railroad free passes, red mileage books given away and money spent to an extent never before resorted to unless in January, 1901, to elect the United States senator whose reelection in 1907 has been ordered by Mr. Tuttle, and Mr. Streeter directed not to be a candidate but to wait and run against Senator Gallinger in 1908. These odds rarely miss fire. They did, it is true, in 1904, when Mr. Tuttle wrote to Senator Gallinger that he must be again the member of the Republican national committee and that Mr. Streeter must not be a candidate against him, and then betrayed the Senator and placed Mr. Streeter on the committee—with Senator Burnham's assistance. But railroad falsehood and treachery, although not unusual, will not be applied to Messrs. Greenleaf and Floyd. The railroad forces are being rushed to aid in the election of delegates of both kinds; at the right moment, Mr. Floyd will be withdrawn, with the promise that he shall be governor in 1908 and Mr. Greenleaf will stand as the acknowledged and only railroad candidate. Can the corrupt and abhorrent railroad forces be defeated? Are you aware that the time is short? The convention will be held early in September. The caucuses may be held the last week in August. Primaries and voting by ballot are not necessary in all the towns. The skilled scoundrels who have wielded railroad power hitherto are already at work. The railroad delegates are already picked out. So are most of the state senators and representatives. While the reformers are talking some of the railroad hirelings are digging more.

Consider the advantages the railroad possesses. I have looked over the list of the 109 members of the Republican state committee. As well as I can determine ninety-eight of them, including eleven of the thirteen members of the executive committee, ride continually on Boston and Maine railroad free passes or red mileage books. Is it any wonder that the influence of the state committee is against Pillsbury and Churchill and in favor of Greenleaf and Floyd?

It is true that there are men on the committee who favor Greenleaf, not because he is a railroad candidate but because of previous friendship and committal and their fidelity is to be respected. But the bulk of the support of Greenleaf and Floyd by the organization comes from the railroad orders and the railroad free passes.

Senator Gallinger has frankly given his reasons for supporting Mr. Greenleaf. But he knows how the railroad power in this state has changed from an attitude of request for reasonable protection from unjust legislation to the position of owner of

the Republican party organization. He knows that the only danger of a popular revolt in New Hampshire against the Republican party arises from the shameless exercise by the Boston and Maine railroad strikers of their power of selecting and owning all the Republican candidates for office. To the foul use of that power the Senator had to submit when he, with Mr. Tuttle's volunteered promise in his hand, saw Mr. Streeter elected a member of the national committee to his own exclusion. Senator Gallinger's great usefulness to the state for three full terms in the Senate will never be disputed. His danger of defeat in 1908, when full of years and honors, will only arise from the continuance of that railroad power in New Hampshire whose heavy hand he has once keenly felt and which it is the object of the Pillsbury and Churchill movements to arrest and destroy. That Senator Gallinger will personally support Mr. Greenleaf is not to be complained of. That he will use organization power to nominate him is not to be expected. It is appropriate that I should further say that I regret that the Rev. Mr. Blake should have put in print any suggestion that Senator Gallinger used on one occasion, profane language. I have associated with him for forty-two years, sometimes on good terms, sometimes on bad, on many occasions when he was indignant and angry and had a right to use forceful expressions. But I never heard a word of the mildest profanity issue from his lips. I expect to see him elected to the Senate in 1909 against Mr. Streeter, the railroad candidate and members of the Republican national committee.

With the Republican organization controlled by free passes, what can we expect from the various influential classes in society?

(1) The lawyers are nearly all retained by Mr. Tuttle, as Collier's Weekly shows us. A few have kept their independence and are to suffer thereby by exclusion from the state convention by railroad workers at the caucuses.

(2) Are the ministers of the gospel reliable reformers? Nearly all have half fare tickets when they ride on the cars, and they can have free passes from Mr. Tuttle if they will ask for them. How many of the 600 ministers in the state have humbly asked for half fare rates by filling up and signing blanks giving particulars of their ministry and begging for Boston and Maine railroad favor?

(3) The newspapers are subsidized by red mileage books. This leads to the worst possible suppression of truth. The so-called newspaper contracts are a fraud and a pretense. The only reason for their existence is to enable the railroads to pay the newspapers more than their advertisements are worth. For any other purpose their use is senseless. The advertisements should be paid for in cash, and the newspaper men should pay their fares in cash—as other people do—except the retained lawyers and favored ministers.

It is best to speak plainly. Mr. Chalmers, no evil such as the railroad evil in New Hampshire can be destroyed unless somebody will tell the whole truth about it. The Pillsbury supporters will not do it. A little handful of Churchill supporters led by Mr. Churchill are now bravely trying to do it. The vigorous letters of the Messrs. Remick sound well, and would have sounded better if they had been made public when they were written. Writing to ask Mr. Tuttle to abolish the railroad evil is like writing Andrew Miller to abolish the race track gambling, or the czar of Russia to proclaim a republic. With the lawyers, ministers and newspapers silenced how are you going to get the people aroused to attend the caucuses and elect reform delegates? Can you even get this letter published in The Union? Can you and Mr. Blake get elected to the state convention? How many of the Churchill thirteen can get elected as delegates?

The temperance Republicans generally are said to be opposed to Mr. Greenleaf. He does not now sell liquor illegally in New Hampshire. It is fair to oppose him because for so many years as a hotel keeper at the Profile and Flume house he violated the criminal laws by his sales of liquor, how many of the Republican devotees of temperance will be able to get into the convention to make their opposition felt?

"Practical politics" the reformers are up against; and in these the free pass distributors and free pass riders have an enormous advantage. Every man in town or ward, county or state, who is willing to ride free is using or asking for his pass in order that he may help Mr. Tuttle and Mr. Streeter and John M. Mitchell control the next Republican and Democratic state conventions. Every delegate on the railroad side will get a free pass. Every Pillsbury or Churchill delegate will have to pay his fare. I do not think the reform movement is a forlorn hope even this year; and two years hence it will gloriously triumph or the Republican party will

not survive. I am in full sympathy with the present effort, and wish I could do more than I can to help it. But I insist that the reformers shall understand the practical difficulties in their way and rise earnestly to meet them. Perhaps they will discover that it would have been the best course to have organized and proclaimed an independent Republican movement without sending a few delegates to a state convention packed by the railroad by the use of free passes and money, to be ridiculed and perhaps humiliated therein. Now they are in honor bound to support the nominee of the convention unless shameful methods of defeating the reform candidate are resorted to; and they should spare no pains to attend the caucuses and elect as many as possible reform fare-paying and trustworthy delegates.

Sixty years ago New Hampshire was the first northern state to throw off the yoke of oligarchy based upon human chattel slavery which controlled the political government of America. Now Wisconsin and Iowa are the first two states to revolt against the railroad oligarchy which fifty years later governed America until the railroad rate bill was passed in 1906. New Hampshire may well ask herself: What two brave states have done can ye not also do?

Very truly,
 W. E. CHANDLER.
 Rev. Thomas Chalmers, Manchester, New Hampshire.

OUR WESTERN SOLDIER

As He Appears to the Resident of the East

He is thick set, of medium height, splendidly developed and proportioned, clean and sculptured looking, with large innocent baby eyes, ordinarily, but when aroused a fire lights up the orbs in a dangerous manner, completely changing the otherwise pleasant features. Indeed the expression around the eyes is not short of diabolical and one that would scare the very wits out of the timid.

Another unusual abnormality in the make-up of this young man is a humped or round shoulder, to all appearances, but this is an error. What would appear to be a hump is simply the development of the muscles found under the shoulder blades. This is to be found on all persons who have done considerable laborious work in their younger years.

Such is the description of the Western soldiering in the United States army in the East.

The subject taken for demonstration is to be found not a hundred miles from Portsmouth and his face and general appearance are well known to many Portsmouthians.

His career in the army has been a vague and varied one and his escapades have won for him the sobriquet of the Wild West Earl.

Take one for instance. He was returning to his post one evening, more or less seas over. On the road an auto overtook him. He disputed the right of way with the chug-chug monster, with the result that he was bowled and run over. Extraordinary as it may seem, the wheels failed to pass over him. The machine continued its course for fifty yards or so, halted and retraced its course, it being the evident intention of its occupants to render first aid to the wounded and then convey him to a neighboring hospital.

The would-be disponent of the right of way had, however, picked himself up, in the meantime and was shaking himself in the manner of a huge St. Bernard, after a dip, when the auto approached on its Red Cross mission.

The chug-chug awoke the Westerner to the fact of its approach and wheeling around into a position facing its occupants, he opened upon them a string of Western and army expletives that not only shocked and alarmed them, but also gave them such a fright that they gave orders to the chauffeur, "full steam ahead." As the machine gradually got under way, the language peculiar to a Western camp, flavored with a few choice army vituperations, floated along to them on the mid-summer evening air.

This is only one of the many escapades of this young man and to write a list of them would require the combined talent of a Kipling and a Richard Harding Davis.

J. J. O. B.

TESTIMONIAL CONCERT

A testimonial concert will be given by the Carl Behr orchestra at The Farragut next Tuesday evening. The participants will be Miss Mary Pumphrey of the Faelton Piano School, twelve years of age, pianist, Gertrude Almy Kelley, soprano, Jacques Benaventi, noted saxophone soloist at the World's Fair, Arthur Moulton, violinist, Carl Behr, renowned zither soloist, Misses Mariette and Isabel Doolittle, Ruth Draper and Jeannette Baker will assist in Haydn's celebrated Toy Symphony.

WANT ADS.

SUCH AS FOR SALE, WANTED, TO LET, LOST FOUND, ETC.

One Cent a Word.

For Each Insertion.

3 LINES ONE WEEK 40 CENTS.

TO LET—A 9-room modern house, 90 Union Street. Large garden, plenty of fruit, all modern improvements. Possession given September 1. Apply to A. H. Knapp, 90 Union Street. a91f

LOST—In or near Hotel Wentworth, a cane inlaid with silver. Finder will be liberally rewarded by notifying Wm. H. Zinn, Room 74, Hotel Wentworth. cha7-1w

AGENTS for "Gloria" the wonderful new drink. Gives youthful vigor. Half a day of new life in every drink. Drink Gloria. C. E. Boynton, Tel. chj12-13w

FOR SALE—Beach lot at Wallis Sands, fronting on beach. Address B. F. D., this office. cha18tf

FOR SALE—Quantity of iron grating such as is used in banks. Inquire at this office. cha15tf

FOR SALE—A dozen second hand doors. Inquire at this office. cha15tf

FOR SALE—Large bank desk, formerly used at Portsmouth Savings Bank. Inquire at this office. cha15tf

ELECTRIC motor for sale. Inquire at this office. M9cht

Isles of Shoals STEAMER

Time Table - - Season of 1906

Commencing June 27, 1906

Subject to change without further notice

PORTSMOUTH AND ISLES OF SHOALS

HOTELS APPLIEDORE and OCEANIC

Steamer May Archer

A finely equipped new boat

Leaves Portsmouth, wharf foot of Deane Street, for Isles of Shoals, at 8:00 and 11:30 a. m. and 5:30 p. m. Sundays, at 10:45 a. m. and 5:00 p. m.

RETURNING

Leaves Appliedore and Oceanic Hotels, Isles of Shoals, for Portsmouth, at 6:00 and 9:15 a. m. and 3:25 p. m. Sundays, at 8:45 a. m. and 3:30 p. m.

Fare for Round Trip 50cts.

Good on day of issue only.

FARE ONE WAY 30 Cts.

Cemetery Lots

Cared For and Turfed Done.

With increased facilities, the subscriber again prepared to take charge of and keep in order such lots in any of the cemeteries of the city as may be entrusted to his care. He will also give careful attention to the tarring and grading of them, also to the cleaning of monuments and headstones, and the removal of bodies. In addition to work at the cemetery he will do tarring and grading in the city and suburbs.

Cemetery lots for sale, also Leam and Turr. Orders left at his residence, corner of Richards Avenue and South Street, or by mail to Oliver W. Ham, 61 Market St. will receive prompt attention.

M. J. GRIFFIN

FOR TEN YEARS

We have been engaged in the Monumental Granite and Marble Business in the neighboring city of Dover, and later in Rochester, N. H., and Waterbury, Me. During this time we have set considerable monumental work in Portsmouth and surrounding towns. Now that we have located in Portsmouth, we shall endeavor to build up the same large volume of trade here that we have at our other shops, by the same business principles, viz.: High Grade Work at Reasonable Prices. Call and inspect our stock. We are now quoting special prices.

FRED C. SMALLLEY,

Marble and Granite Dealer, Successor to Thos. G. Lester,

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BOOKBINDING

Of Every Description.

Blank Books Made to Order

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Over Pay's Store Portsmouth, N. H.

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Jobbing of all kinds promptly attended to.

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With increased facilities, the subscriber again prepared to take charge of and keep in order such lots in any of the cemeteries of the city as may be entrusted to his care. He will also give careful attention to the tarring and grading of them, also to the cleaning of monuments and headstones, and the removal of bodies. In addition to work at the cemetery he will do tarring and grading in the city and suburbs.

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of good judgment—on the part of the dealer, to keep and sell the best goods, and on the part of the buyer to buy the best, which are cheapest in the end. Everything to furnish the kitchen and laundry,

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45 Market St.,

Horse Shoeing

CARRIAGE WORK AND BLACKSMITHING.

your horse is not going right come and see us. We charge nothing for examination and consultation.

If you want your carriages or carts repaired, or new ones made, we will give you the benefit of our 45 years experience in this business without expense.

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Satisfaction Guaranteed.

IRA C. SEYMOUR,
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Of Portsmouth, N. H.

Paid-Up Capital,
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THOMAS E. CALL & SON

— DEALER IN —

Eastern and Western

LUMBER

Shingles, Clapboards, Pickets Etc.
for Cash & Lowest Market Prices.
Market Street, Portsmouth, N. H.

VISITORS EASY

For The Fast York Beach Baseball Team

ROCHESTER BEATEN BY SIX TO NOTHING SCORE

York Beach added another to its string of victories yesterday afternoon by winning from Rochester, six to nothing. The visitors are at the top of the Strafford County League, but the home team made them look like schoolboy players when they let loose. York played an errorless game and wielded the stick at opportune times.

Hazelton did the pitching and the way he handed them up made the "Blueberry Leaguers" sick at heart. He allowed only one hit throughout the entire game. But one man reached second and only four getting a glimpse of the initial bag.

The collegians hit safely eight times and they all counted.

Hazelton fielded his position in fine style, his stop of a liner from Maxfield's bat, doubling Welch on first, was one of the features. Grebenstein also contributed a feature by capturing a foul fly at the end of the third base bleachers.

Richardson pulled one down after a hard run back of third and Severance for the visitors handled the ball well.

McLane was hit for a starter, was sacrificed by Connolly. Richardson hit for a Texas Leaguer over second and McLane tallied on Nutter's passed ball. Hazelton and Schildmiller fanned.

In the visitors' third, Welch walked, Maxfield hit sharp and low to Hazelton, who held the ball and threw to first in time to catch Welch.

Hickey singled in the fourth, but was caught off. He ran between but was finally caught by Schildmiller. The home team fattened its score in its half of the inning. Richardson was safe on Welch's fumble, Hazelton hit safely, Schildmiller struck out, Grebenstein smashed a single to left scoring Richardson. "Sid" came in on Adams' out to W. Bagley. J. Lacasse swatted thrice.

One more was made in the fifth interval. Smith hit a long one to left, which Lacasse dropped, McLane singled and stole second, Smith was caught napping off third by a sharp throw by Nutter. McLane essayed third and Nutter hurled the ball to left, "Mac" coming in. Connolly was thrown out by Boardman, Richardson hit safely, Hazelton followed with a single, but the kid was caught going to third.

Nutter was passed in the sixth with two down and stole the second sack but Grebenstein napped Hickey's foul fly. In York's portion, Schild swatted for a safe one, purloined second and third. Adams sent one down the first base line, which Bagley got in front of, but he hurried to one side "Dutch" scoring.

McLane was first up in the seventh and hit to Welch, who fumbled. He stole and took third on Connolly's hit, which was too hot for Maxfield to handle. He was caught off by Nutter and finally caught at the plate by Severance, who was covering. Con-

nolly, who by this time was on third came in on Richardson's out, Maxfield to W. Bagley.

In the eighth, H. Bagley booted Schildmiller's grounder, Grebenstein attempted to bunt, but popped to Severance, who doubled Schildmiller on first.

Nutter walked again in the ninth, but was caught going to second, McLane to Richardson.

The features were the pitching of Hazelton, and Severance and the fielding of Richardson, Hazelton and Grebenstein.

Tomorrow the team from Portsmouth navy yard will be the antagonist of the York Beach team. Adams is slated to do the box work for York Beach.

The score:

York Beach										
	AB	R	B	H	P	O	A	E		
McLane c.....	3	2	1	12	2	0				
Connolly 2b.....	3	1	1	0	0	0				
Richardson ss.....	4	1	2	2	1	0				
Hazelton p.....	4	1	2	2	5	0				
Schildmiller 1b.....	4	1	1	9	1	0				
Grebenstein 3b.....	4	0	1	1	2	0				
Adams lf.....	4	0	0	0	0	0				
J. Lacasse rf.....	3	0	0	0	0	0				
Smith cf.....	3	0	0	0	0	0				
Total.....	32	6	8	26	11	0				

*Maxfield out, hit by batted ball.

Rochester										
	AB	R	B	H	P	O	A	E		
Hickey cf.....	4	0	1	0	1	0				
W. Bagley 1b.....	3	0	0	11	0	1				
Boardman ss.....	3	0	0	0	0	0				
Lacasse lf.....	3	0	0	0	1	1				
H. Bagley 3b.....	3	0	0	2	3	1				
Severance p.....	3	0	0	1	5	0				
Welch 2b, rf.....	2	0	0	0	0	2				
Maxfield rf, 2b.....	3	0	0	0	1	0				
Nutter c.....	1	0	0	9	3	1				
Total.....	25	0	1	24	14	6				

Innings.....1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

York Beach.....1 0 0 2 1 1 0 —6

Stolen bases—McLane 2, Connolly,

Schildmiller 2, Nutter. First base on

balls—Hazelton 3. Struck out—Hazelton 12, Severance 10. Wild pitch—

Severance. Passed ball—Nutter.

Sacrifice hit—Connolly. First base

on errors—York Beach 6. Hit by

pitched ball—McLane. Time—1 hour,

40 minutes. Umpire—Banker. At-

tendance—350.

STORE WAS ENTERED

By Youthful Culprit At Late Hour Last Evening

Shortly after ten o'clock last evening Captain Smith of the Steamer Sam Butterfield heard the sound of breaking glass on Ceres street. He at once notified Police Officer Shaw, who immediately investigated.

The officer found Earl Raleigh, an eleven year old boy, inside Davis's fruit store, and took the lad to the police station.

AMESBURY'S DAY.

(Continued from first page)

One hundred yard dash, for men—

Won by E. Brisson.

Sack race, for boys—Won by Lawrence Lavin.

Running high jump—Won by R.

Running high jump amateur—Won

by R. Doherty.

Running broad jump—Won by E.

Brisson.

Three legged race—Won by Bris-

son and Heslan.

Running high jump open—Won by

A. Brown, Lawrence.

Mystery race for boys—Won by

F. Hitchcock.

Running broad jump, open—Won

by F. Stevens, Exeter.

PORT OF PORTSMOUTH

Arrivals At And Departures From Our Harbor August 8

Arrived

Schooner Rosa Mueller, Roberts, South Gardiner, Me., for New York, with laths.

Tug Monocracy, Robinson, Philadelphia, towing barges Rutherford, Oley, and Oak Hill (last two with 4500 tons of coal for Boston and Maine railroad.

Tug Portsmouth, Perkins, Boston, towing two barges, one coal laden for York.

Steam yacht Bethulia.

Steam yacht Vidofuer.

Sailed

Tug Monocracy, towing barge Rutherford, Bangor.

Tug Portsmouth, towing three brick

laden barges for Boston, Tuesday evening.

Wind southerly, light.

The Republican state committee meeting will be held in Concord to-

AT NEW CASTLE

Midsummer Festival Of The King's Daughters

WILL LAST THROUGH TODAY IN THE ISLAND TOWN

Pythian Hall, New Castle, presented a gala appearance yesterday afternoon and last night and will continue to do so all day today, the occasion being the mid-Summer festival annually conducted by the King's Daughters, which in this case is an organization of the gentler sex of our vicinal Summer resort. It was organized in 1894 by the late Miss Ida Daly of New York, whose Summers were spent at New Castle.

Its primary object was the renovation of the New Castle Congregational church and the building of a parsonage. The organization has successfully accomplished both tasks but, nevertheless there is still a debt of \$2300 to be reckoned with, hence the annual mid-Summer festival.

Last year it took the form of a lawn party held on the Daisy Cottage Farm Meadow, Fort Constitution, which was kindly lent by Capt. Benton (Artillery Corps) for the purpose.

The Second Artillery Band, which was brought from Portland to cater to the musical tastes of the peace envoys then stopping at The Wentworth was in attendance at the lawn party and did much to enliven the gathering.

Notwithstanding, this year's festival is not lacking in both spirit and effective display. The interior of Pythian Hall presents that of a veritable paradise with its artistically arranged booths, stalls and staging and galaxy of lovely women.

On the right as one enters the hall is the cake table enshrouded in an evergreen bower with beautiful table decorations in yellow and green, a huge bunch of golden globes occupying a center position on the table amid an array of cut glass stands of cakes. This table is presided over by Miss F. Hannabel and Miss Ida Locke.

Next in line comes the candy table forming an equally artistic array of floral decorations and presided over by Miss E. Lary and Mrs. Henry Becker.

Then comes a very prettily arranged booth with picture postals, among which it may be mentioned were found some military cards, already spoken of in the columns of The Herald. There are also some very pretty scenes of the surrounding locality in water colors contributed by the artistic circle of Summer residents. Miss E. M. Garvin presides at this table.

Next is the fancy work table, coming back on the opposite side of the hall. Here are to be found some very pretty, not to say handsome, designs worked in silk and such useful articles as "carrialls" and "anti macassar." Among the former is a very handsome article sent all the way from Chicago by Mrs. Hesbrook, a former patron of the festival, but who could not find it convenient to attend this year. Miss Therese White and Mrs. C. A. Card and Miss Evelyn Tarleton preside here.

Then there is an apron table, presided over by Mrs. Charles Becker and Mrs. James Baker, set forth in an equally attractive array and finally comes what is known as a mystery booth.

On this booth is set forth three bowls of nasturtium petals, each petal containing a number corresponding with a number in each of the mysterious bundles held in the background. The prices for taking a dip in the respective bowls are five, ten, and fifteen cents; and what the packages contained, the Chronicle man had not time to investigate. He however took Mrs. W. J. Heywood's and Miss Ruth Marvin's word for it that they are very useful and appropriate articles.

On the tastefully decorated stage erected in the background was rendered a "musical bouquet" at eight p. m.; consisting of duets, solos, etc., the accompanist being Miss Evelyn Tarleton. A large and appreciative audience of Summer folk frequently applauded the several numbers.

And last but not least a bevy of lovely young women flitted to and fro, with lemonade and ice cream, making the scene one most delightful and effective from an artistic point of view.

The waitresses are Mrs. H. S. Yeaton, Mrs. Elmer Betson and Miss Myra Marvin.

The festival continues today, all day and in the evening Hoyt's stringed orchestra from Portsmouth is to furnish the evening's entertainment.

The Summer cottagers and the guests at The Curtis have liberally contributed to the festival and have received the hearty thanks of Mrs. Ewing, wife of Pastor Ewing, and president of the King's Daughters, Vice President Harry Becker, Jr., and Treasurer Albert Hanscom, all residents of New Castle.

ON THE DIAMOND

Bobbie Rowe has rejoined the Portsmouth team and will play next Saturday. He has been playing fine ball with Kingston this year and he will surely receive an ovation when he again appears in a Portsmouth uniform.

McGrady will do the box work for Portsmouth next Saturday.

York Beach has made an unusual record for shut-outs this season and has twice blanked Portsmouth.

The Biddford Journal says that Grebenstein of the York Beach team is one of the most graceful as well as one of the best players seen in that city this year. Many hereabouts hold an equally high opinion of "Grebe's" ability.

Some local fans have expressed the opinion that an attack of cold feet was responsible for the action of the New York National League management in refusing to admit Umpire Johnstone to the grounds the other day.

Buffalo now has a fairly good lead over Jersey City in the Eastern League race, the percentage figures of the two teams being respectively .615 and .555. Baltimore is third with .554 and Rochester fourth with .511.

The Maine team has had the assistance of Kittery and Portsmouth players in its games with York Beach.

Adams, the Brown man with the York Beach team, does not give the impression of being an energetic man in the box, but he has won two of the three games he has pitched.

The Fort Constitution team will soon be looking for games.

The new uniforms of the Portsmouth team, presented by the Frank Jones Brewing Company, will be worn next Saturday for the first time. All the fans will want to see them.

Those who attend the game with York Beach at Portsmouth Field on Saturday will be able afterward to take in such amusements as they wish.

CAKE WALK AND DANCE

Given by the Farragut House Waiters at Peirce Hall

The waiters of the Farragut House, Rye Beach, gave a cake walk and dance at Peirce Hall on Wednesday evening. It was attended by a large crowd from the hotel and this city.

Before the dancing the following program of entertainment was given: Orchestra selection.

Male quartet.

Comic sketch, Prof. Hobbs

Recitation, Miss Bates

Prof. Hobbs and "Picks"

1. "Band Played in Dixie".

11. "Rufus Rastus".

Bass solo, "Asleep in the Deep", Mr. Cooper

Solo, "Just One Word of Conclation", Kid Boss

Possum Pie, By the Picks

Dance.

BOARD OF ASSESSORS

The board of assessors of the city of Portsmouth, N. H., will be in session at the city building on the evenings of Tuesday, Aug. 14 and 21st at 7.30 o'clock for the consideration of any business that may legally be brought before it.

By Order of the Board of Assessors.

OBITUARY

Evelyn May Tuttle
Evelyn May Tuttle, infant child of Mr. and Mrs. Erwin Tuttle, died today (Thursday); aged six months, eighteen days.

WAGE INCREASE IN EXETER

Employees of the Exeter Manufacturing Company will be granted a wage increase of five percent. next Monday.

For Over Sixty Years

Mrs. Winklow's SOOTHING SYRUP has been used for children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures whooping cough and is the best remedy for Diarrhoea. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

Every woman knows that a polished table collects so much dust in a day that she can write her name on it.

The same thing happens to a soda cracker exposed to the air—sufficient reason for buying **Uneeda Biscuit** the only soda cracker. Perfectly protected in a dust tight, moisture proof package.

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From Chicago
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One-way, second class. On sale daily from September 15 to October 31. Certain stop-over privileges.

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A beautiful book, promously illustrated, for six cents in stamps.

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New England Pass. Agt., 288 Washington St.,
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FLANNELS AND CRASHES

For Hot Weather.

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Fancy Vestings.

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COMMERCIAL CLUB WHISKY.

A Pure Beverage, Especially Adapted For Sickness. All First-class Dealers Keep It

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A New Hotel at the Old Stand

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TRADE STRIDES IN ITALY

Remarkable Renaissance is Now
Well Under Way.

CHEAP LABOR ABUNDANT

Workers Paid Equal to Fifteen
Cents a Day—Low Wages Due to
Employment of Large Number of
Women—Cotton Plantations Es-
tablished.

The United States Consul at Milan reports a most remarkable renaissance in Italian industries, says the New York Press. He paints a picture of the possibilities that indicate a desire on the part of the Italian people to go far beyond anything commercially and industrially in their past. The story of what the peninsula once was, as told by Macaulay in his essay on Machiavelli, is to be repeated by the cities of Piedmont, Tuscany and Lombardy, as to the resources of the industrial classes in cheap even skilled labor. Women work at cotton and silk weaving at prices one would hardly credit, when ten to thirty-five cents a day are the wages paid. With these, and with a people long used to labor, with fairly well trained masses of men and women, the factories are holding their own at home and ready to get going to invade markets long held by the English, Germans and French. Consul Dunning adds:

"The fundamental condition facing that portion of the American export trade desirous of entering Italy is the wide difference in the cost of labor in the two countries. American manufacturers, desiring to do business in Italy, must be prepared to deal with the consular district of Milan ought to have always in mind that condition and the supplementary fact that the inhabitants of Lombardy are hardly surpassed by any other people in mental and manual dexterity. Ability to meet a large portion of their own wants with their own hands, and at a cost of production made low by an over-productive population, renders the Lombard quite as independent in these days as he was six hundred years ago. One of the main factors in the low cost of production in the Italian field is the work of women, alone advantage of in an unusual degree.

The district is overflowing with resources, chief among which is to be estimated the abundant and low-priced labor of men, women and children, and of women in particular. In this regard Lombardy differs not at all from what we know to be good commercial history in American manufacturing centers. The reasons which have been studied and learned at Lawrence, Brockton, Meriden, Waterbury, Troy, Rochester, Paterson, Lynn and other towns of that type in America will be applied in the Lombardy of the early future as the local manufacturers find themselves driven harder by foreign competition. Lombardy unquestionably aims to be the supply house of Italy. How nearly it approaches to that estate seems to me to be no small concern to us.

Taking for example, girls under 15 years of age, it appears that in factories employing 20 operatives or less they number 20 per cent. of the total number of persons on the payroll and receive an average wage of 11 American cents a day. In factories employing from 20 to 100 operatives the percentage of girls under 15 years of age is 27, with an average daily wage slightly less than the other case a little over 10 cents. In factories employing from 100 to 500 operatives 24 per cent. are girls under 15 years old, with average wage of nearly 12 cents per day. When more than 500 operatives are employed the number of these being of course small—the percentage of girls under 15 years is 21, and their average earnings are 14 cents a day. Thus in Italy it seems that the larger factories offer the best conditions for young girls and the staid labor and are not shut down so many days in a year as the smaller shops. Incidentally, the cotton mills pay better wages to girls than prevail in the silk manufacturing industry.

"As to the average day's wages, 12.2 per cent of women workers earn salaries up to the equal of 15 cents a day, 30.4 per cent. earn from 15 to 20 cents, 43.7 per cent. earn from 20 to 30 cents, and 10.5 per cent. earn from 30 to 40 cents. The percentage of women who earn more than 40 cents a day is only 3.2. Good domestic servants are hired at from \$3 to \$5 a month. German girls, known as superior cooks and maids, can earn as much as \$7 a month. All the above figures apply to Lombardy alone."

Heckling John Burns.
When heckled about receiving \$22,000 a year, John Burns at one of the Patterson meetings said he was engaged at a job now where the general rate of pay was \$2,000. He was not going to take less than the union pay. But a woman called: "How do you spend \$22,000, John?" and quick as a flash came the answer, "Ask the missus." The heckling stopped amidst a roar of laughter.

A Dundee Relief.
A dredger built of oak, 68 feet long, 21 feet wide, and drawing 7 feet 6 inches of water, is now in use at Dundee harbor. It has been in use in the same place for over 100 years, and its engine is said to have been built by James Watt.

SOME GREAT NEUROPATHS.

Attendants and Sufferings of Supreme
Captains of the World.

Of supreme captains of the world there are but six or seven and scarcely one among them exhibits genius in its healthiest colors, says the London Times. In ambush for nearly all of them some form of nerve disorder lurks. Grotesque as the statement seems, epilepsy, manifest in greater or less degree, revolves upon their destinies. Charlemagne, the great and wise captain of the Franks, who "snatched from darkness all the lands he conquered," and who reared an empire that no hand but his was able to control, is almost the sole exception. What says the beard-roll?

At 32 Alexander the Great, who had reckoned himself a god, died during, or just after, one of his frenetic crises. Caesar, the foremost man of the ancient world, had strange convulsions in his later years, and it may be that the dagger of Brutus saved him from declining into madness. Marlborough who was married to a violent woman, and whose only son died in boyhood, was epileptic during his 10 last years of life.

The adventurous and daring Clive, world famous and the conqueror of India, at 40 was decidedly a neuro-path. In his memorable duel with a brother officer he missed his aim, flung away his weapon, and cried: "Shoot and be damned! I said you cheated, and I say so still." Clive was passionate, morbid, ruddy and an optimist. At 45, rich and of unimpaired reputation he committed suicide.

William was distinctly epileptic. His fainting fits after Waterloo were frequent, and it was an attack of epilepsy that carried him off. The Romanoffs have been neuro-pathic for nearly three centuries, and one of the epileptic fits of Peter the Great is "said to have lasted three days." Charles V, whose mother was insane, had fits in his youth, and was scrofulous. Frederick the Great (from the face of whose father, when he took a walk, says Macaulay, "every human being fled"), reared in a perfect hell of a palace, had a certain general unsoundness of mind, to which money was altogether foreign. The stock of Oliver Cromwell was not over healthy, and of the neuro-pathic tendencies of the Protector himself there is sufficient evidence. Mahomet but let Mahomet rest.

Joan of Arc, the divine girl-woman, an ardent soldier, who came from her sheepfolds of Lorraine to make victorious the outflame of France. Joan heard voices and saw visions, and was killed, she said, by the celestial.

War's Waste of Good Men.

Every one who has come to a reasonable maturity must have had opportunity to observe for himself how great is the loss to society when a first rate man dies prematurely, says Harper's Weekly. If he leaves a family, he leaves it bereft of his care and his training and exposed to perils from which he might have shielded it. If he leaves no family, there is the incalculable loss of the children he might have had. Some fatherless families turn out well in spite of their handicap, but the un-begotten families of dead fathers are a total loss. What our country, North and South, suffered from the deduction of its very best stock in the civil war cannot be computed.

On this tendency of war to waste the indispensable best blood of nations President David Starr Jordan bases a very interesting argument in favor of peace. He has hopes that the present century will see the permanent establishment of peace for mankind. The perils of peace to nations he makes nothing of as compared with the perils of war. His argument is all biological.

So-called "decident" nations are none other, he declares, than nations that the best stock has been killed out of, leaving the perpetration of the race to inferior individuals. He maintains that neither adversity nor luxury destroys a race; and that generations true to the type will follow generation, unless the best individuals are killed off.

Greece, he says, died because the men who made her glory had all passed and left none of their kind, and therefore none of their kind Rome fell because of the extinction of her best. The peaceful struggle for existence, Dr. Jordan thinks, puts a premium on the virtue virtues. The best men get ahead in time of peace; the idle, weak and dissipated go to the wall. "Other things being equal," he says, "the nation which has known the least of war is the one most likely to develop the strong battalions with whom victory must rest."

An Actor's Diet.

It is said that Kean, the actor, ate mutton before playing the part of a lover, beef before playing that of a murderer and pork before assuming the character of a tyrant.

This may of course be either story or fact, but it is a well-known truth that beef will support the body under more exhausting labor than will mutton.

A former private of Lancers, who had served twenty-five years in the British army and had been under fire ninety-two times, died the other day while in the enjoyment of a pension of 22 cents a day.

There are now some 10,000 modern plows in use in Greece, against 14,000 antiquated ones. Greece is said to offer a very good market for the sale of agricultural implements.

THE FUTURE MUSHROOM

Larger, and Finer than any Hitherto Known.

NEW VARIETIES GROWN

Scientifically Produced Spawns—Processes of Extraction—Caves and Quarries Conducted on Enormous Scale in France—Raise a Million Pounds Monthly.

The discovery of a means whereby improved varieties of mushrooms may be propagated is perhaps the most remarkable of the recent achievements of the Government Plant Bureau, says the Pittsburgh Dispatch.

Up to the present time mushrooms have been to all intents and purposes a wild crop. Though vast quantities of them have been grown in caves and otherwise under artificial conditions, especially in France, no attempt has been made to produce improved varieties by selection or otherwise. In fact, it has been supposed that nothing in that direction could possibly be done. When fresh "spawn" was required it was obtained from heaps of compost, old pastures, or any other available source, with no inquiry as to its quality. Obviously, under such conditions there was no chance of bettering the product, which is today about what it was a hundred years ago.

And yet the solution of the problem, when at length found, was extremely simple. An ordinary milk bottle is filled with fresh stable manure, corked tightly, and boiled for an hour on each of two successive days. This process sterilizes its contents, kills, that is to say, every germ of whatever description that it may have contained. Now the mushroom is cut open and with a fine needle, previously held in gas flame for half a minute, two or three small fragments are removed from the interior and thrust into the bottles uncorked for the purpose. The bottle is again corked and set aside. In a few days, starting from the little pieces of mushrooms, the vegetation of the fungus plant (called "mycelium") will spread in all directions, pervading the stuff in the milk bottle with its fine, thread-like network.

The contents is thus converted into what mushroom growers call "spawn." Better still, it is "virgin" spawn, the meaning of which term will presently be explained. Best of all it is virgin spawn of unimproved variety, representing the superior qualities of the large and fine mushrooms selected for the purpose. It is easy to perceive that, if only spawn produced by this method be employed in the growing of the fungus, and the large and best-flavored ones of each crop be exclusively chosen, season after season, for continuing the propagation, very superior varieties ought after a while to be developed.

This, indeed, is exactly what happens. For some years past experiments of the kind have been conducted, under the direction of the Plant Bureau, by Professor D. B. Duggar, and, as one result of the work, the scientifically produced spawn has been placed in the hands of about 200 mushroom growers in this country. Some of the latter are already making the spawn for their own use. But though the process is so simple, it has to be carefully conducted, and in the future most growers will undoubtedly prefer to buy the material. Already a factory has been established at Columbia, Mo., which is turning out bricks of "pure-culture" spawn in large quantities for the market.

Meanwhile the Government scientists are going ahead to investigate the possibilities of propagating on similar principles other kinds of mushrooms besides the familiar Agaricus campestris, or common field agaric, here under discussion. In Europe a number of species of such fungi are commonly eaten and esteemed delicious which are known to us only as "toadstools." Among these may be mentioned the "puffballs," some of which attain huge sizes; the "morels," which is one of the finest of edible mushrooms, and the "oyster" mushroom, which grows on the bark of trees. The well-known "faty ring" mushroom is highly esteemed by epicures.

The growing of mushrooms in caves and underground quarries is conducted on an enormous scale in France. In the neighborhood of Paris, which is the great center for the commercial production of these fungi, their culture is almost entirely confined to limestone quarries and cement mines.

The importance of the industry thus conducted may be judged from the fact that the establishments described produce mushrooms at the rate of nearly a million pounds a month, three-fourths of the output being put up in cans.

Romance of the White Hand.

A romantic story is told of the late Count of Flanders. Every day he went for a long walk, and always passed a house where a white hand was waved from the closed windows. In return to his deep salutation, he never entered the house. The occupant was a lady to whom he was attached before he was married, but whom he had never seen since.

Berlin's new cathedral is not only lighted throughout by electricity, but the same power is used for ringing the peal of bells and the organ is operated by a nine horse power motor.

MURDERS FOR INSURANCE.

Some of the Earliest and Most Notorious Cases.

Murders in which the criminal has sought to profit by insuring his victim's life, as did Basson, the Cape murderer, who killed himself on the discovery of his last victim, are recorded in the criminal annals of all countries. Fortunately for society, the existence of the motive speedily brings its own sequel in the arrest and conviction of the murderer.

One of the earliest and most notorious of insurance criminals, says the London Daily Mail, was Thomas Griffiths Walnewright. Friend and companion of the artists and litterateurs of the day of Charles Lamb, Walnewright was prompted to crime by the reckless manner in which he lived. His first known crime was forgery, in those days punishable by death. Having made himself liable to the penalty, Walnewright killed his uncle, his mother-in-law and finally his sister-in-law, whose life he had insured for £18,000.

None of these crimes was brought to his account, but the insurance companies refusing on other grounds to pay the sum due, Walnewright took alarm and fled to France. Here he undoubtably poisoned a friend whose life he had insured, but again escaped for lack of direct evidence. With consummate impudence he now returned to England and began an action against the companies for the recovery of the £18,000. Accused of forgery, he was tried, convicted, and sentenced to penal servitude in the year 1835. He died, unharmed, in the year 1852.

The trial of Palmer, "the Rugeley poisoner," in 1856, brought to light an amazing series of crimes, all having the acquisition of wealth as their motive. Among those who died suddenly and mysteriously after being in the company of Palmer were his own father, his father-in-law, his four children, his wife, brother, and a disolute young man named Cook. The murder of his children brought Palmer nearer to the realization of the fortune inherited by their mother.

Before he killed his wife Palmer insured her for £15,000, which was paid by the companies. In the case of his brother, he effected insurance to the value of £13,000, but the companies refused his application for the annuity, and the application was not renewed. After Palmer was hanged it was discovered that he had endeavored to insure his groom for £25,000 and had suggested to the postmaster of Rugeley that he should insure himself for £5,000.

In the criminal records of the United States, the murder for insurance holds a recognized place. One of the most astonishing of early crimes was the Goss-Udderzook case. In this famous affair the crime originated in a scheme for the defrauding of insurance companies by the substitution of a dead body for an insured man.

In 1872 W. S. Goss, a Baltimore man, was reported to have been burned to death in a lonely cottage, in which he was supposed to conduct experiments in rubber making. The deceased body was identified by his wife, his brother, and his brother-in-law, Udderzook. Actually Goss was in hiding in a small village in Pennsylvania. Suspecting fraud, the insurance company refused to pay the sum of \$5,000 for which Goss was insured. An action was brought by the "widow" and to the amazement of every one the conspirators won the case.

The successful verdict sealed the fate of the hapless Goss. Before a week had elapsed Udderzook, fearing the enraged insurance companies, went down to the little village, took Goss for a drive, and shot him mercilessly. The discovery of the body a week later was followed by the arrest and conviction of Udderzook, who was hanged, protesting himself a "victim" of the insurance companies.

In all these cases the only motive was a desire to obtain insurance money. So, too, when Bernard Hartung, a supposedly wealthy Madgeburg merchant, killed two persons; when Mrs. Van der Linden, of Leyden, confessed to the killing of sixteen, and when "the Liverpool slaters" were put on trial in 1884 for killing four persons.

In every country there have been those calculated crimes. India has the Fonseca case in 1895, Prussia the Beck case in the same year, and France the notorious case of Mme. whose death Count de la Pomeroy expected to gain £22,000.

Pews That Carry a Vote.

The parish church of Chetsey possesses a curious anomaly. It has several pews in its gallery which are bought and sold by auction, just like a table or a chair, and these pews give their owners for the time being a legal right to vote at parliamentary elections in the division. Moreover, the owners of the pews have to pay the poor rate of £2 a year into the bargain—a privilege they are not so eager to use as the former one. Many years ago the church wardens of Chetsey were at their wits' end in order to raise money for the restoration and repair of the sacred edifice, and they could find no solution to the question until some parishioners suggested that they should sell the gallery pews to the highest bidder. They accepted the idea and obtained a special act of parliament allowing them to do this, and also giving the privilege of a parliamentary vote. A pew was recently sold at Tokenhouse Yard for £50.

Out of every 100,000 girls and girls in England and Wales 6,312 are called Mary and 6,500 William.

THE HIGHER LIFE

Selected Cases of Thoughtless Pious and Faithful of All Sects.

The Lesson Sorrow Teaches.
The greatest blessings arrive by the way of sorrow. One who has never suffered cannot enjoy life's richest blessings. One who has never been enraptured by the cloud of sorrow cannot appreciate the brightness of the day.—Rev. John L. Roemer, Episcopalian.

The Science of Consciousness.
Is the science of life. It is the duty of each of us to determine on which plane of consciousness we prefer and desire to dwell, and then to utilize the simple psychological laws that will enable us to maintain the continuity of that consciousness in the practical affairs of life.—Rev. H. Frank, Congregationalist.

How We Lose Power.
To separate ourselves from each other is to lose power. Half dead brands heaped close will kindle one another, and flame will sparkle beneath the film of white ashes. Flinging them apart, they go out, take them together and they glow. Let us not be little, feeble tapers, stuck in separate sockets, twinkling a struggling ray over some inch of space, but draw near to worship and sing the praises of Christ.

What Love Will Accomplish.
Love will do all things, it will bear all things for one it loves. "Love is the fulfilling of the law. If we love God we shall fulfill our duty to God; and if we love man we shall fulfill our duty to man. And so to love the Lord our God with all our hearts and our neighbors as ourselves is all we have to do. There would be no need of any other law if we all obeyed perfectly this law of love.—Rev. F. L. Tupper, Baptist.

What Is True Religion?
True religion consists not in outward observances, but in inward graces, not in semblance, but in reality. Because God is a living God, He has no satisfaction in half alive saints. We must not only serve Him in this life; we must also live in His service. The are lamp unconnected with the dynamo is in the way. Your presence in the church is in the way of others, unless the dynamo of power within you is at work and your light is shining. Rev. Frank Case, Methodist.

Molding Our Character.
Right thinking, accompanied by concomitant action or effort, is the key to moral and ameliorating attainment. Each person is therefore responsible for his own character, for he can by a proper effort of mental exercise, and by association with ideal of virtue and honor, sometimes succeed in transmitting himself into the reflex of his divine images. Consciously or unconsciously, this is the method by which all character, good or evil, is created.—Rev. Wm. Burton, Episcopal.

How We Should Love God.

Loving God is something more than loving the Word of God and the truths about God; it is loving a person who transforms, enlightens and saves the soul. Loving man is not merely having an abstract sympathy for humanity. There is much of this illustrated in many of our philanthropic institutions, that is a counterfeit of that divine love for men which shone forth from the life and labors of the Saviour. This conquering love is concrete, personal and universal.—Rev. F. L. Tupper, Baptist.

Doing the Father's Will.

When a man has connected God as the supreme factor with his conception of life's duty, he has introduced a moral element. Christ said at the beginning of young manhood: "I must be about my Father's business." The "must" was not one of natural necessity. It was not the rush of a fatalistic force that pushed him into the Messianic field. If the obligation had been compulsory it would not have been moral, and relationship to God must be that of person to person in highest companionship. The word "must" rang out clear in Christ's life.—Rev. Frank Case, Presbyterian.

Accomplishing Our Duty.

It is our duty to fight the evil, but it is our privilege to make the good shine. Let us make it shine so that men will love it and live it. We are responsible for the defence of the truth of Christ in the world, but let us know that we defend it best by living it, and by proclaiming it. "Truth crushed to earth will rise again," we say. But it will not. Truth of itself is powerless to rise or to shine. It is only as truth is caught up and made vital in life that it has power to bless the world. Let us put on the girdle of truth and wear it everywhere.—Rev. J. Hoverton, Presbyterian.

Preparing For Battle.

It ought to be of profound interest to us, to learn just what equipment is necessary in order to win the victory in the great battle of life. Nothing else should concern us quite so much as to know what that equipment is, and then to get it. Paul tells us what it is, and how to get it. It is the girdle of truth, the breastplate of righteousness, the sandals of peace, the shield of faith, the helmet of salvation, the sword of the Spirit, which is the word of God, and which all, preserving and prevailing. These are the equipment of the Christian. Those possessed give victory to character, and victory to the soul.—J. L. Brandt, Methodist.

What Did He Mean?



Artist—Look at those waves. They actually make one feel drowsy.
Critic—Yes, they do make me sick.

The One Thing Needed

Little Tommy had evinced a distinct liking for birthday cake, and there were unmistakable signs of his wishing for more, as he viewed the empty plate.

"What?" More cake?" asked his mother, who added an awful description of the end of all gluttons to her question.

The third serving, however, was passed up to Tommy with the distinct understanding that it was the last, whereat Thomas burst into tears.

"Whatever is the matter with the lad?" ejaculated his father. "You've got your cake; what more do you want?"

"I want more—more room," sobbed Tommy, "and I haven't haven't got it!"—Answers.

Man's Best Friend.

"Do you believe in the saying that the dog is man's best friend?"

"I certainly do. Where will you find a man who will stick to you through thick and thin, through joy and sorrow, clinging to you with faithful devotion even though he be half fed and abused, and then at the last, when life has departed his body, offers it to you in the shape of sausage to eat with your steaming buckwheat cakes in the morning? Of course, I believe it."—Milwaukee Sentinel.

Half Off.



Mrs. Economy—How much are the spectacles?
Oculist—Two dollars.
Mrs. Economy—Can't you knock off one dollar? I'm blind in one eye.

Honest Pat.

An Irishman was up for examination to become a police officer. After the usual questions had been asked and answered satisfactorily, the chief asked him what steps he would take if stationed at the eludes and a lion broke loose among the people. Pat scratched his head for a minute, and said: "Well, they'd be long ones, I'm thinking."—San Francisco Argonaut.

Information.

"What is a domestic animal, mamma?" asked the little boy.
"A domestic animal," replied mamma, with a scornful glance at papa, who was putting on his coat, "is one who does not spend all his time at the club."—Brooklyn Life.

Out of the Mouths of Babes.

Teacher—Where did George Washington live after he retired from public life?

Small Boy—In the hearts of his countrymen.

Excessive Caution.

"Mabel, dear, won't you give me just one little—"

"Stop a minute, George. I must take the parrot out. . . . There, George."—Chicago Tribune.

Going Him One Better.



"Macker says he tells his wife everything that happens."

Boston & Maine R. R. Portsmouth Electric Railway

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT

In Effect June 25, 1906

EASTERN DIVISION

Trains Leave Portsmouth

For Boston—3.20, 5.16, 6.30, 7.30, 7.35, 8.15, 10.05, 11.05 a. m., 1.48, 1.58, 2.21, 3.00, 5.00, 6.35, 7.28 p. m., Sunday, 8.20, 5.16, 8.00 a. m., 2.21, 5.00, 6.55 p. m.

For Portland—7.35, 9.55, 10.45, 11.25 a. m., 2.25, *5.22, 8.50, 11.35 p. m. Sunday *3.20, 10.45 a. m., 8.50, 11.35 p. m.

For Wells Beach—7.35, 9.55 a. m., 2.55, *5.22 p. m. Sunday *8.30 a. m.

For Old Orchard—7.35, 9.55 a. m., 2.55, *5.22 p. m. Sunday *8.30 a. m.

For North Conway—9.55, 11.11 a. m., 3.07 p. m.

For Somersworth—*4.50, *7.35, *9.45, 9.55, 11.11 a. m., *2.48, 3.07, *5.22, 5.30 p. m.

For Rochester—*7.35, *9.45, 9.55, 11.11 a. m., *2.48, 3.07, *5.22, 5.30 p. m.

For Dover—4.50, 7.35, 9.45, 12.15 a. m., 2.48, 5.22, 8.52 p. m. Sunday 8.30, 9.30, 10.48 a. m., 1.25, 5.00, 8.52 p. m.

For North Hampton and Hampton—6.30, 7.30, 7.35, 8.15, 11.05 a. m., 1.58, [2.21, 5.00, 6.35 p. m. Sunday, 8.00 a. m., 2.21, 5.00, 6.55 p. m.

For Greenland—7.35, 8.15, 11.05 a. m., 5.00, 6.35 p. m. Sunday, 8.00 a. m., 5.00, 6.55 p. m.

Trains for Portsmouth

Leave Boston—5.55, 7.30, 8.50, 9.00, 9.30, 10.00, 10.10 a. m., 1.00, 1.40, 3.15, 3.30, 4.45, 6.00, 7.00, 10.00 p. m. Sunday, 4.00, 8.20, 9.00, 10.30 a. m., 6.30, 7.00, 10.00 p. m.

Leave Portland—1.20, 3.50, 9.00 a. m., 12.45, 1.35, 6.00, *8.00 p. m. Sunday 1.20, 3.50 a. m., 12.45, *5.00, *5.45, *8.00 p. m.

Leave Old Orchard—9.09 a. m., 12.48, 1.53, *3.52, *6.21, *8.17 p. m. Sunday *5.13, *6.06, *8.17 p. m.

Leave North Conway—7.58, 10.43 a. m., 3.21 p. m.

Leave Rochester—7.22, 9.47 a. m., 12.58, 5.34 p. m. Sunday, 7.00 a. m.

Leave Somersworth—6.35, 7.34, *8.15, 10.00, *10.08 a. m., 1.11, 5.48 p. m. Sunday, *12.30, 4.12 p. m.

Leave Dover—6.55, 8.36, 10.24 a. m., 1.40, 4.25, 6.30, 9.20 p. m. Sunday 7.30 a. m., 12.45, 1.50, 4.25, 9.20 p. m.

Leave Hampton—7.47, 9.22, 10.16, 11.50 a. m., 2.24, 4.26, 4.59, 6.16, 7.24 p. m. Sunday 6.14, 10.06 a. m., 12.03, 7.59 p. m.

Leave North Hampton—7.52, 9.28, 10.11, 11.55 a. m., 2.30, 4.31, 5.05, 6.21, 7.28 p. m. Sunday 6.09, 10.12 a. m., 12.00, 8.00 p. m.

Leave Greenland—7.59, 9.00 a. m., 12.01, 2.05, 5.11, 6.27 p. m. Sunday 6.21, 10.18 a. m., 12.17, 8.10 p. m.

SOUTHERN DIVISION

Portsmouth Branch

Trains leave the following station for Manchester, Concord and intermediate stations:

Portsmouth—7.32, 8.30 a. m., 12.40, 5.25 p. m. Sunday, 5.20 p. m.

Greenland Village—7.40, 8.39 a. m., 12.48, 5.33 p. m. Sunday, 5.29 p. m.

Rockingham Junction—7.52, 9.05 a. m., 1.02, 5.58 p. m. Sunday 5.42 p. m.

Epping—8.05, 9.20 a. m., 1.10, 6.14 p. m. Sunday, 6.03 p. m.

Raymond—8.17, 9.31 a. m., 1.27, 6.26 p. m.

Returning leave.

Concord—7.45, 10.25 a. m., *2.50, 3.20 p. m. Sunday, 7.25 p. m.

Manchester—8.22, 11.10 a. m., *3.20 p. m. Sunday, 8.10 a. m.

Raymond—9.08, 11.48 a. m., *3.56, 5.02 p. m. Sunday, 8.55 p. m.

Epping—9.20 a. m., 12.00 p. m., *4.08, 5.15 p. m. Sunday, 9.07 a. m.

Rockingham Junction—9.47 a. m., 12.15, *4.21, 5.55 p. m. Sunday.

Trains connect at Rockingham 9.37 a. m.

Greenland Village—10.01 a. m., 12.28, *4.33, 6.08 p. m. Sunday, 5.41 a. m.

Station for Exeter, Haverhill, Lawrence and Boston. Trains connect at Manchester and Concord for Plymouth, Woodsville, Lancaster, St. Johnsbury, Newport, Vt., Montreal and the west.

*Monday only.

*Tuesday only.

*Via Dover and Western Division.

*Via Hampton only.

Information Given, Through Ticket, Baggage Checked to All Points in the United States and Canada.

For R. C. CUTLER, Ticket Agent.

For J. J. WARD, G. F. and T. A.

TIME TABLE

Portsmouth, Dover and York St. Ry.

In effect Thursday, June 28, 1906

Ferry leaves Portsmouth, connect with cars:

For Eliot and Dover—6.55, 7.55, 8.55, 9.25 a. m., and half hourly until 7.55 p. m., then 8.55, 9.55, *10.55 p. m. Sundays—First trip at 7.55 a. m.

*For Kennard's Corner only.

For South Berwick and York Beach via Rosemary—6.55, 7.55 a. m., and hourly until 9.55 p. m. Sundays—First trip 7.55 a. m.

For Kittery and Kittery Point—6.25, 6.55 a. m., and half-hourly until 10.55 p. m. Sundays—First trip at 7.55 a. m.

For York Village, York Harbor and York Beach, via Kittery and Kittery Point—6.25, 6.55 a. m., and half-hourly until 7.25 p. m., then 8.25 and 9.25 p. m. Sundays—First trip at 7.55 a. m.

Cars leave Dover:

For York Beach—6.05, 7.05 a. m., and hourly until 10.05 p. m. Sundays—First trip at 8.05 a. m.

For Portsmouth, Eliot and Kittery—6.05, 7.05, 8.05, 9.05, 9.30 a. m., continuing to leave five minutes and thirty minutes past the hour until 8.05 p. m., then 9.05 and 10.05 p. m. Sundays—First trip at 8.05 a. m.

For Salmon Falls Bridge, South Berwick—6.30 a. m., and hourly until 10.30 p. m. Sundays—First trip at 8.30 a. m.

Note—Cars between Dover and Portsmouth, leaving on the half hour, run through without change. Cars leaving Dover five minutes past the hour and Badger's Island on the hour make connections by changing cars at Rosemary Junction.

Leave Salmon Falls Bridge, South Berwick:

For Dover, Eliot, Portsmouth, Kittery, York Village, York Harbor and York Beach—6.00 a. m., and hourly until 10.00 p. m. Sundays—First trip at 8.00 a. m.

Note—Passengers for York change cars at South Berwick Junction. Passengers for Eliot, Portsmouth and Kittery change cars at South Berwick Junction and Rosemary Junction.

Cars via Island Street arrive at and leave B. & M. Station, corner Deer and Vaughan streets, 16 minutes later than Market Square.

Cars via Market Street arrive at and leave B. & M. Station, corner Deer and Vaughan streets, 4 minutes later than Market Square.

Last cars each night run to car barn only.

*Makes no connection beyond Hampton.

*Omitted holidays.

*Runs to North Beach Wednesdays and Saturdays.

*Omitted Sundays.

City Office No. 5 Congress Block, Portsmouth. Telephone call—233.

D. J. FLANDERS,

Gen'l Pass'r and Ticket Agent.

WINSLOW T. PERKINS,

Superintendent

U. S. Navy Yard Ferry

TIME TABLE.

October 1 Until March 31.

Leave Navy Yard—5.20, 8.40, 9.15, 10.00, 10.30, 11.15, 11.45 a. m., 1.35, 2.00, 3.00, 4.00, 4.35, 5.00, 5.50, *7.45 p. m. Sundays, 10.00, 10.15 a. m.; 12.15, 12.35 p. m.

HolRays, 9.30, 10.30, 11.30 a. m.

Leave Portsmouth—8.30, 8.50, 9.30, 10.15, 11.00, 11.30 a. m.; 12.15, 1.45, 2.30, 3.30, 4.23, 4.45, 5.30, 6.03, *10.00 p. m. Sundays, 10.07 a. m.; 12.05, 12.25, 12.45 p. m.

Holidays, 10.00, 11.00 a. m.; 12.00 p. m.

*Wednesdays and Saturdays.

C. P. REES,

Captain, U. S. N. Captain of the Yard.

Approved: W. W. MEAD,

Rear Admiral U. S. N., Commandant

Trains connect at Rockingham 9.37 a. m.

Greenland Village—10.01 a. m., 12.28, *4.33, 6.08 p. m. Sunday, 5.41 a. m.

Station for Exeter, Haverhill, Lawrence and Boston. Trains connect at Manchester and Concord for Plymouth, Woodsville, Lancaster, St. Johnsbury, Newport, Vt., Montreal and the west.

*Monday only.

*Tuesday only.

*Via Dover and Western Division.

*Via Hampton only.

Information Given, Through Ticket, Baggage Checked to All Points in the United States and Canada.

For R. C. CUTLER, Ticket Agent.

For J. J. WARD, G. F. and T. A.

JUDY OF THE BALLROOM.

She dropped this rosebud half hour ago while giddling through that witching wall of Strauss;

I saved it from destruction dire below The ponderous feet of Phillips and his spouse;

Tell me, sweet rose, before your petals fall, Does my love know I love her best of all?

Another wait! And as I feared, again That chattering noodle, Briggs, her vis-a-vis;

He's rich, though rather passe, and it's plain He loves her—that the very blind could see.

How graciously she listens to his drawl! Ah, can she know I love her best of all?

I never told her how her winsome face Comes to my thoughts unbild the while day through;

I never asked her if there is a place In her young heart where I'm remembered;

Yet, watching her I lean against the wall And tell my soul I love her best of all.

Now hush the music for a little grace! And seated, see she gathers daintily Her gown's gray folds aside to make a place—

A place for Briggs! By Jove, she beckons! My queen, I come! Now, let what may befall,

I know she knows I love her best of all.

The soft, still dawn steals up the whitening sky;

The lights are out, the music dumb and dead;

Beneath the stars together, she and I, An hour ago—what was it that we said?

Strangest gladness thrills my heart as I recall Her whispered words: "I love you best of all."

—San Francisco Argonaut.

Jud Fiske's Exciting Career

By DAVID M. CAREY

TO PUT a whole novel into a brief story is a pretentious undertaking, but it can sometimes be done by cutting out descriptions, comments and the pretty sayings that the writer thinks not but please the world. For the sake of those who now deserve nothing but commendation there is an adoption of fictitious names, all the rest being a veritable relation of facts.

Judson Fiske had gone through Yale. His chums all called him "Jud," and it is not amiss to follow the example of his friends. He was from an old family of wealth. His allowance was foolishly large and a red streak would come nearer than any other one symbol to characterizing his college career. He gave many a night feast and the total of the bills was larger than that of many a prosperous family. He loved gambling and lost much. He loaned a great deal of money that was never returned. In short, he was a good fellow and plucked all along the line.

After graduating Jud was sent abroad and for two years helped to enrich the old world at the same time acquiring considerable knowledge, for he was one of those chaps who come very near to learning by absorption. Through some mysterious gift or inspiration he was frequently enabled to illuminate a subject over which instructors had differed for years. Among his deceptive peculiarities was a face as fair as a woman's, silken brown hair that waved in a way to make many a lady envious, unstudied grace and small, white hands. But he had muscles of steel, could concentrate all his strength in a single effort, had a lightning quickness of movement and was wonderfully skilled in the ways of offense and defense. During his visit to the continent he picked a saucy young German officer who resented the fact that Jud would not salute in a café when ordered to do so; disarmed a jealous Italian youth and punctured the sword arm of a Frenchman who questioned American bravery. On his way home he was in London long enough to knock out a bully who provoked a quarrel just because Jud looked so effeminate and easy.

After returning he had not been with his family two weeks before he was at home deep in love with the pretty governess. In a month he proposed to her and was accepted with the proviso that parental consent was given to the marriage. Then came the fireworks. His proud mother had been a shop girl and his proud father had inherited the bulk of his fortune. There was no chance to deny that the governess was a better woman than Jud was a man, but the prejudice of caste was not in strange soil and the paternal ultimatum was that if the son took the governess for his bride he would be disowned and disinherited. He flatly refused to be the cause of such a calamity and no persuasion on his part of the young man could induce her to relent.

At the climax the mother instinct asserted itself and Mrs. Fiske stood loyally by the son and won from him in affection that she had never before enjoyed. But the father was as granite and showed his moral obliquity by dismissing the governess, who had resisted the utmost pressure to disavow his will. She evidenced her contrasting candor of character by going later and doing more than anyone else to bring Mrs. Fiske through a critical illness.

After the manner of such hot-headed young men, Jud turned the tables by disowning his father and serving notice that he would never touch a cent of money made, owned or disbursed by the head of the house. Then the gifted, but bitter, youth started for the west in search of anything that might aid him to forget. The grand interior of civilization was too tame for him. He went to the frontier and plunged into the excesses which it offered. His gambling mania was stimulated and his bad luck clung to him.

The professionals looked upon him as the tenderest of tenderfeet and

robbed him so openly that even he finally detected their methods. There were two unceremonious funerals the next morning and Jud was unharmed. Incidentally he had thrust fame upon himself and from then on got a square deal, though the fact did not materially improve his circumstances. The trouble was that he did not like men of a lesser general intelligence to get the better of him, and bullied his luck without special regard to the value of his hands.

One afternoon it was whispered about with bated breath that the bad man of a neighboring camp was coming down to clean up on the death dealer of the camp with which Jud was identified. The visitor who was coming upon his own invitation, had a terrifying record covering most of the outlines of civilization in this country. The consequence was that his proposed victim rode away that night and the town went into the depths of humiliation. The situation commended itself to Jud. He went to the saloon with the biggest red light and conferred with the proprietor. It can be epitomized.

Jud asked if the attacking champion knew the local "false alarm" who had disappeared. He did not, never saw him.

"Then I'm he," smiled Jud. "Want to die?"

"Not at all particular, thank you. I happen to belong here at present and have a whole lot of municipal pride. That blood-letter must not come here and go away to tell that he could not get a rise out of the whole burg. I'm 'Harp Wilkins' till the thing's over. Understand?"

The invader came with becoming clatter and display of his horse, his horsemanship and armament. The rough chivalry of the day and environment gave him right of way until he faced the one he was after. He rode straight to the man with whom Jud had conferred, swaggered in and called for a drink to all hands. After an exchange of like courtesies he inquired if there was not a coyote of some fame in those parts, known as Harp Wilkins. "I've heard of him," the bad-d man went on, "and 'lowed I'd pay my respects. Kin it be I'm lookin' at him?" as he frowned on the assembled crowd.

The proprietor called the guest aside and was seen to point down the street. There was Jud with his hands crossed behind his back, walking slowly as his eyes studied the ground. "What'er yer givin' me?" and the invader glared. "That there is a woman in disguise. But I reckon she's good enough for this outfit. I'll jest step down there and spunk her and I'll wait 'round here 'long 'nough fur to ascertain certain whether you got anything else stronger or more bitin'."

Away went the bulky desperado and tapped Jud on the shoulder. He turned slowly and the alien grabbed him. It was the game, just as the young fellow had planned it. He kicked a Colt's out of the older man's hands, knocked him down faster than he could get up, removed his cartridge belt, twisted his ears, tweaked his nose and ended by kicking him to the camp limits. It was the most disgraceful thing that ever happened to a gun shark on the frontier, and you may be sure that he never went back to his own crowd to tell the story.

Jud was now a hero, but the very fact that opposition had been wiped out made him tired. He took the back track as far as Denver and there had a yearning that induced him to write to his mother. Then he plunged again, lost his money, as usual, went clear to the lowest stratum, and while trying to live on his wits was befogging them with dissipation.

As a financial crisis approached he rented rooms over a German saloon, and was never crowded for payment because his singing, story-telling, genial ways and ability to quiet disorderly patrons made him worth more than he cost. One day he made the discovery that the Western Union telegraph wires crossed the roof over his head. He tapped them, with the assistance of a practical man whom he had cultivated in the saloon. Having advance information on every race he collected money and gained the reputation of a man whose judgment it was good to follow.

One night the tapped wire gave him this: "Drum is dangerously sick and begs that you come at once."

The telegram was signed by his mother and addressed to him in his own name, which he had not used for months. Had it gone to the main office he would never have called for it, and could not have been found. Drum was the governess and the only woman he loved. It was a call from the past; a call that he must answer. The interim of desperate and riotous living seemed wiped out. He broke all of the newer and worse connections, "leak" wire included.

Jud reached home in the shortest time possible. His strong presence was the medicine needed by the loyal governess, and she mended from the moment of his coming. The stern father could hold out no longer. The young twain were made one amid gorgeous festivities, and have been deservedly happy ever since.

I should have copyrighted this veritable tale for melodramatic purposes, but elect to dedicate it to the public—Detroit Free Press.

The Years Are Flowers. Out of eternity they spring. The flower-years, budding, blossoming. Opening, opening like the rose, The Young Year blows.

The years are flowers of shade and sun All blossoms wither, stays not one; Fading, fading like the rose, The Old Year goes.

—John Vance Cheney, in Youth's Companion.

When a man regards himself as irresistible it is time to do some quiet thinking and self-abnegation.

IN A KILN-TOP

By ALBERT W. TOLMAN

LIVING his heavy four-horse wagon up on the stage beside the open kiln-top, Harry Sanders stopped his horses and twined his reins round the whipstock standing in its case on the right of the seat. Then he pulled on his leathern "grabs," and began to pitch his load of lime-rock, piece by piece, into the granite-lined pit that yawned below him, vomiting forth a ceaseless tide of smoke and heat.

Underneath, in the body of the kiln, were 20 or 30 tons of limerock in every stage of burning, from the thoroughly calcined lumps at the bottom, which needed only shoveling out and cooling off to prepare them for packing in the casks, to the fragments last thrown in at the top, crusted with coal soot, but not yet heated enough to show any signs of crumbling. From this mass, through which the arches sent a steady flood of streaming flame, spun out by the forced draft, rose a mingled column of carbonic acid gas and coal smoke, a deadly combination for the human lungs.

"If a man ever falls into one of those pits, he's done!" a burner had once remarked; and no one who had seen the smoking pits in full blast would be likely to question the truth of the assertion.

It was Monday morning, and the rock in the kiln had settled a considerable distance. The top was something over 12 feet in diameter. From this point the body of the furnace gradually contracted, until just above the arches it measured barely eight feet across. Up to within two or three yards of the surface it was lined with fire-brick, but for the remainder of the distance blocks of so-called fire granite were employed.

The workmen below never intentionally put on fresh coal when a cart was being unloaded above; but sometimes they could not avoid doing so, and then the driver was subjected to a very unpleasant smoking.

On this morning Sanders was unfortunate. He had not thrown off a dozen pieces when he heard the scraping of shovels, and in a few seconds, curling up through every crevice in the rough pit bottom, came the sooty vapor. The rock it grew, eddying and whirling round him in choking clouds. But the team must be unloaded, and he could not stop. The faster he worked the sooner he would be through.

With dropped heads the horses stood patiently, waiting for the signal to start. They were used to the smoke, and, indeed, were so far forward that they did not get nearly so much as their driver. He was completely hidden by it. A spectator a short distance away could not have told whether or not he was still on the top of his load.

Sanders worked rapidly, tossing the lumps one after another into the kiln-top. The wagon was perhaps a quarter-unloaded when his left toe caught under an especially large piece of rock, and he stumbled forward. Then a fragment under his other foot gave way, and he pitched over the wheel into the mouth of the kiln. As he fell, he caught unavailingly at the whipstock, round which the reins were twisted. It yielded, and the place where he had stood was vacant. So blackly did the smoke roll over the wagon that a man ten feet off could not have seen him fall.

Almost before the driver had time to realize what had occurred, he found himself sprawling in a loose, helpless heap upon the rocks he had just thrown in. They were not yet heated through, but their sharp corners cut and bruised him severely.

Instantly the deadly peril of his situation dawned upon him, and he sprang to his feet, bent upon getting out at once. Warm, black and stifling, the smoke wrapped him about like a shroud. He began to cough and choke. An ordinary man would have succumbed immediately in that fearful atmosphere, but Sanders had become so accustomed to breathing coal smoke that he did not yield readily to the fumes. He was perfectly aware that his life could be measured by a very few seconds unless he extricated himself at once from this fiery pit. Two quick steps brought him to the front wall. He pushed his hands up along the hot granite blocks and found that he could reach well over the highest layer. A moment's grasp upon some firm projection, the quick thrust of a boot-toe into a crack in the lining, and he would be out of his dilemma in a jiffy!

Even in the midst of his peril he was inclined to congratulate himself that the rock in the kiln was no lower, for

THE HERALD.

MINIATURE ALMANAC
AUGUST 9

SUN RISES 4:45 MOON RISES, 09 55 P. M.
SUN SETS 6:55 FULL MOON, 102 30 A. M.
LENGTH OF DAY, 14 10

Last Quarter, August 11th, 9h. 45m., evening, E.
New Moon, August 19th, 5h. 20m., evening, W.
First Quarter, August 26th, 7h. 42m., evening, W.
Full Moon, Sept. 2d, 6h. 36m., evening, E.



THURSDAY, AUGUST 9, 1906.

THE TEMPERATURE

Eighty-eight degrees above zero was the temperature at THE HERALD office at two o'clock this afternoon.

LOCAL DASHES

Yesterday was "doggy."
Sunday will be the ninth after Trinity.

The fruit market offers great variety.

Corn has grown very fast the last ten days.

Labor day comes on the third of September.

That tug-of-war match is causing lots of talk.

The water front has seldom shown less activity.

The politicians are quietly studying the situation.

Miss Nance O'Neil will again visit us in October.

Concord saw Cummings' Wild West show yesterday.

Will the firemen have their annual parade this year?

Have your shoes repaired by John Mott, 34 Congress street.

The State Board of Equalization meets Saturday, Sept. 1.

The Governor and council meet next on Tuesday, Sept. 4.

Physicians report the general health of the city excellent.

The space writers are getting rich on New Hampshire politics.

Portsmouth charitable organizations have made excellent records.

Hot waves have come a little too rapidly for most people this year.

All sorts of outings are being planned in advance for Labor day.

Seats went on sale today at Music Hall for the appearance of the Primrose Minstrels on Saturday evening.

TENEMENT to let, 3 Deer street. Apply at 39 Union street.

MARINES WERE UGLY

AND ATTACKED CORPORAL WHEN STOPPED

THEIR PUNISHMENT WAS VERY SPEEDY

Philadelphia, August 9.—It became known on Wednesday that five marines are in double irons on board the receiving ship Lancaster at the League Island navy yard, and three sailors are under arrest, as the result of a mutiny on Monday night, in which two of the mutineers were badly injured.

A boating party consisting of Privates Burnett, Kenney, Haggerty, Alderson, Erbe and Nowland left the navy yard, went to Gloucester and, it is alleged, sold their uniforms. With the money beer was purchased, and when the men returned they had two half barrels of beer in the boat. This they smuggled into camp and about a score were soon under the influence of the intoxicant.

While in this condition the men attempted to leave the yard, and when halted, attacked the corporal. The alarm whistle was sounded and the men of the Lancaster quickly responded. A general fight ensued in which several shots were fired. Burnett, one of the ringleaders, had his throat cut, and Kenney's right arm was fractured. After nearly an hour of fighting the mutineers were subdued and the principals placed under arrest.

On Tuesday, Capt. Miller of the Lancaster ordered Burnett and Kenney court martialed. The trial was quick, and although the findings were not made known because the commandant of the yard must pass on them, it is said that sentences varying from one to five years in the naval prison at Charlestown, Mass., will be the outcome. Haggerty and Erbe, who while not taking active part in the outbreak, were in the boat, were given ten days in double irons on bread and water with a full allowance meal every fifth day.

On Wednesday, Alderson and Nowland were before a summary court martial board and the probabilities are that they will be given thirty days each in double irons, with their liberty restricted for six months.

The blue jackets will probably be sentenced to ten days in double irons with confinements in the brig.

A ROYAL TIME

Planned For Labor Delegates When They Come To Portsmouth

The Central Labor Union and the officers of organized labor bodies are starting the work of preparing for the convention of the State Federation of Labor, which will be held in this city next month.

The gathering of the several delegates in the city means much activity on the part of the local bodies, and judging from the plans mapped out by the Portsmouth unions the visitors will be royally entertained during their stay in Portsmouth.

Along with the pleasure anticipated, there is promise of the most active and lively session so far held in any part of the state.

The convention will take place at Reehabite Hall, which has already been engaged for the occasion.

\$160,000

Allowed This Navy Yard For New Sea-Going Tug

The construction and repair and the steam engineering departments at this navy yard have been notified by the department at Washington that a sum has been set aside for the construction of the sea-going tug which THE HERALD lately announced would be built here.

It is said that the steam engineering department will have about \$60,000 and the construction and repair department something like \$100,000.

Rumor has it that the boiler and stack for the tug will be built at Boston navy yard and the iron castings, condensers, cylinders, etc., made at the Norfolk yard, where the patterns are said to be. While this part of the work is to be done at other yards, it is said that all work will be machined at the Portsmouth yard.



THE STORY IN A NUT SHELL THE PREMOETTE

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AT GREEN ACRE

Song Recital Given by Miss Harriet Whittier of Boston

Miss Harriet Whittier of Boston gave a song recital at Green Acre on Wednesday afternoon. She was assisted by John W. Mitchell of this city. The recital was one of the most pleasing musical events of the season at the Piscataqua River resort and was attended by many Portsmouth people.

In the evening, Hyman Askowith, Harvard, '07, read extracts from an original essay on "Johnson's Literary Achievements." With this essay, Mr. Askowith won the first Bouldin prize at Harvard last Spring.

Today (Thursday) is being observed as Concord day, the principal speaker being Frank Sanborn. His topic is "Reminiscences of Hawthorne and Thoreau."

STABLE BOUGHT BACK

By Granite State Fire Insurance Company, It is Said

It is said that the Granite State Fire Insurance Company has purchased back from Charles W. Humphreys the old stone stable at the corner of Fleet and Porter streets, which Mr. Humphreys bought at auction some time ago. Mr. Humphreys is tearing out the woodwork and will use the lumber thus obtained. The stone, it is understood, will be retained by the company and the building will not at present be torn down.

The purchase of the old stable is probably in pursuance of the plans of the Granite State Fire Insurance Company for the establishment of a large automobile garage here.

IN AN AUTOMOBILE

Philadelphia's Famous Retiree in Mayor Passed Through

John Weaver, the famous reform mayor of Philadelphia, passed through this city on Wednesday in an automobile on his way to the White Mountains, accompanied by Mrs. Weaver. At Newburyport, they were entertained by Mayor Houston.

Mayor Weaver is making an automobile tour from Philadelphia to the White Mountains.

POLICE COURT

Earl Raleigh, the boy who was caught in the store of J. T. Davis on Wednesday evening, was before Judge Simms in police court this (Thursday) morning and through his counsel pleaded not guilty to the charge of breaking and entering in the night time.

He was placed under bonds in the sum of \$150 for the grand jury in October.

Joseph Bennett, for drunkenness, got a suspended sentence of six months at the county farm, he agreeing to get out of town.

William R. Lusk, for the same offense, was fined \$2.00 and costs of \$6.13, which he paid.

A MUSIC HALL DEPARTURE

There will be a new departure at the opening performance at Music Hall on Saturday afternoon, all seats being reserved. This will prevent the crush of former years and will no doubt be greatly appreciated by patrons.

DEATH OF LEWIS E. LUNT

Word was received here on Wednesday of the death in Melrose, Mass., the day before of Lewis E. Lunt, well known in this city. Mr. Lunt had been a frequent visitor here for twenty years.

BOUGHT BY CATER AND BENFIELD

Cater and Benfield have purchased of R. L. Ellery the barn and the land surrounding it on the Buckminster estate, fronting on Bridge street. It will be used for a storehouse.

PERSONALS

W. J. Cater passed Monday in Boston on business.

Miss Emma Vennard is critically ill at her home on Richards avenue.

Dr. and Mrs. A. J. Lance have returned from an extended visit in Vermont.

George W. Gardner and family of Malden, Mass., are sojourning at Kittery Point.

Mrs. Jennie Marston of Lawrence, Mass., is the guest of Mrs. Ann Gilligan of Court street.

Hon. Seth M. Richards and family arrived at Rye Beach on Wednesday in their automobile.

John Smart and John Fieda left today (Thursday) for a fishing trip off the Isles of Shoals.

Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Walker of Concord, who have been at York Beach, have returned home.

Mrs. May Small of the railroad station care has returned from a visit to her home in Lewiston, Me.

Mrs. E. W. Willard and family of Concord are guests at the Ocean Wave House, Rye North Beach.

Miss Myra Ferguson has returned to her home here, after a visit to relatives and friends in Goffstown.

Admiral F. H. Delano was called to Claremont this week by the death of his aunt Mrs. Elizabeth Carter.

First Sergt. Thomas Kennedy, U. S. A., has returned to his post, Fort Andrews, Boston Harbor, after a visit in this city.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph William Gammon, who have been at The Curtis, New Castle, for two weeks have returned to their home in New Jersey.

Miss Julia E. Stevens, Miss Gertrude A. Coughlin and Miss Christine A. Norton are the guests of Miss Florence G. Marshall of Miller avenue.

Joseph W. Stone, locomotive engineer for the Frank Jones Brewing Company, is enjoying a vacation of a week at his former home in Salem, Mass.

Hon. John M. Mitchell of Concord passed through Portsmouth on Wednesday on his way to the Capital City from his Summer home at York Beach.

Martin L. Eldredge, Miss Paisha Sutton and Miss Mary L. Madden, who have been at the Isles of Shoals, have returned to their home in Manchester.

Francis Thompson, well known in labor circles, who has been at Panama for over a year as acting foreman plumber for the government, arrived home on Wednesday.

Mrs. J. H. Connors and daughter Anna, who have been the guests of the parents of Mrs. Connors, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Dondero, returned to their home in Nashua today (Thursday).

Rev. S. D. Church, who recently resigned his pastorate over the Kittery Point Free Will Baptist Church, is now in Rochester, taking the place for a month of Rev. Mr. Lockart, pastor of the True Memorial Church in that city.

Mr. and Mrs. L. Arthur Bourque are sojourning at Cottage City, Mass., where Mrs. Bourque is engaged in singing for the Baptist Vineyard Association at The Tabernacle. They will also pass a week with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Abraham Kay, of Islington street, this city, before returning home.

A HANDSOME RIG

One of the finest coaching rigs that has been seen on the streets of this city is that of Mrs. Lauman and party from New York, who are passing a week at The Rockingham. The vehicle, of very handsome finish and design, is drawn by three bay horses abreast. They look so much alike that it is hard to tell them apart. During the stay here, the party is taking daily drives about the city and to the nearby beaches.

Quite a change since the old buildings have been removed from Porter and Fleet streets.

AN ENFORCED CHANGE

Portsmouth And York Beach On Portsmouth Field Saturday

Kittery has been forced to call off its game with the Portsmouth baseball team, scheduled for next Saturday, owing to the continued illness of several players. The management of the Portsmouth team has accordingly secured the fast York Beach team for an attraction.

It will be necessary to call the game early, in order that the visitors may return to York Beach to fill an engagement with the South Berwick team. The game in this city, therefore, will begin at exactly quarter past one in the afternoon and that at York at four o'clock.

Becket will pitch for York Beach and the remainder of the team will be as follows:

McLane, catcher; Connolly, second base; Richardson, shortstop; Hazleton, right field; Schildmiller, first base; Grebenstein, third base; Adams, left field; Smith, center field.

McGrady will, it is expected, be in the box for Portsmouth, with these men supporting him:

Poole, catcher; Rowe, first base; Manix, second base; Powers, third base; Tilton, shortstop; Lynskey, left field; Hanson, center field; Locke, right field.

The Kittery regulars who are able to play and the substitutes will have a practice game with the Greenland Athletic Association team.

COULDN'T LAND

Launch Party Refused Permission by Hermit James Murdock

James Murdock, the hermit who is having things his own way on Goat Island, up the river, threatening to shoot those who land, was after a party from Lawrence, Mass., on Wednesday.

The party was steaming past the island in a launch and Murdock caused the hair of the individual members to stand straight.

Murdock was informed that the party had no intention of causing him any trouble, but wanted to explore the place. This he would not stand for and threatened to fire if the visitors did not leave. They took it on the hot foot and got out of his sight.

The island is said to be in Rockingham county and the old man will have to be looked after by the authorities of this county.

People who know the old man are inclined to think that he will give battle to the officers if they do anything toward restraining him.

SOUVENIR OF THE PEACE CONFERENCE

Now in P. session of Mr. Stanlaw's of New Castle

A very pretty souvenir of the great peace conference held in 1905, which made Portsmouth the most important and most talked of city in the world is now in possession of Mr. Stanlaw's of New Castle.

The souvenir takes the form of a drinking water pitcher of artistic and pretty design, which adorned a table in the private apartments of the Russian plenipotentiary, Count Witte.

The Russian count is said to have often used the pitcher and on several occasions is said to have remarked on its quaint and capricious design.

DELEGATES LEAVE

The Republican state committee will meet in Concord tonight to select a date for the coming state convention. Those who left here on the noon train were John W. Kelley, Joseph Hett, Guy E. Corey, Ceylon Spinney, M. M. Collis, John Torrey, Newfields, Warren Brown, Hampton, Thomas Entwistle, Leslie Norman, E. P. Stoddard and W. T. Enewistle.

LARGE TROLLEY PARTY

A trolley party from Haverhill, Mass., which has been riding over the lines of the New Hampshire Traction Company, today (Thursday) came to this city on a special car and took dinner at The Kearsarge. The party numbered eighty-five.

GENE A VISITOR

Mayor Eugene E. Reed of Manchester was a visitor here on Wednesday. It is not known whether "Gene" was looking for political bullseyes or came here to meet some of his old railroad friends.



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